JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,850—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY ASSUMED CHARGE of the P. and O. Company's business at this Port.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th Feb.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* BRANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7809	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI.	1,432	Riey.	14th Feb. 1900

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Dar-es-salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay, also for Benadir Coast Ports, viz., Mogdischu, Merk, Braeva and Kismaju.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 9th February, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are coffected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahre n, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 17th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouvard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.

WRITING CASES,
WRITING DESKS,
WRITING CABINETS.

SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS.

LETTER AND CARD CASES.

SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CABINETS, TABLES.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.

JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.

HAND BAGS. FITTED BAGS. FANS.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

HELICAL TUBE.
HELICAL TUBE.
HELICAL TUBE.

"PREMIER"
HELICAL
BICYCLES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.

Bicycles at GREAT REDUCTIONS, bringing the prices of England's Best and Strongest BICYCLES made of HELICAL TUBING lower than the prices asked for machines of obscure and doubtful manufacture.

FOR PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLY

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in.. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE,
TO-NIGHT, at 9-15.

THE ONE GREAT EVENT.

TO-NIGHT A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT PRESS EULOGISTIC.
TO-NIGHT PRESS EULOGISTIC.
TO-NIGHT PUBLIC DELIGHTED.
TO-NIGHT PUBLIC DELIGHTED.
TO-NIGHT INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
TO-NIGHT INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
TO-NIGHT And
TO-NIGHT EVERYBODY IS GOING.
TO-NIGHT EVERYBODY IS GOING.

Doors open at 8 p.m.: Commence at 9-15 p.m.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 14th and 17th.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS, TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been perfected for Zenana Boxes and Seats, and can be had on Application to the Circus for all Performances Commencing MONDAY, February 12th.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes, 6 Chairs.....Rs. 20 | Second Platform
Single Seat Boxes.. ,, 4 | Chairs..... Rs. 2
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs..... ,, 3 | Stalls, Carpeted Seats ,, 1
| Gallery,(Natives only)As.8

MRS. HARMSTON LOVE, PROPRIETRESS.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

PASSAGE TO LONDON VIA FLUSHING AND HAMBURG

SAILING ON 22ND INSTANT.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE will DESPATCH their favourite Steamer "SULTAN" 4,000 tons register as above, taking PASSENGERS to either PORT at Rs. 400.

Apply sharp to:

F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY authorised Mr. JOHN OWENS to SIGN our FIRM Per Procuration.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY ASSUMED CHARGE of the business of the Marine Insurance Company, Limited, at this Port.

F. RITCHIE,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1900, for the SUPPLY of the following Materials and Works for a period of one year, *i.e.*, from 1st March, 1900, to 28th February, 1901.

A SUPPLY of PETTY STORES.
B SUPPLY of TIMBER.
C SUPPLY of HARDWARE.
D ANNUAL REPAIRS, Petty Works and Supply of Materials.
E IRON CASTINGS.

2. Forms of Tender, Contract, &c. can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies above referred to from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Each Tender must be signed sealed, and delivered accompanied by a deposit equivalent to the sum mentioned in the second column of the following statement.

Contract for the supply of.	Deposit with the Tender.	Further deposit after the acceptance of the Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Annual Repairs, Petty Works and supply of Materials	1000	3000
(2) Supply of Petty Stores ...	1000	1000
(3) Supply of Timber	1000	1000
(4) Supply of Hard ware ...	1000	1000
(5) Iron Castings	1000	1000

4. These deposits should be paid into the Offices of the Chief Accountant of the Municipality in cash or public securities. They will be forfeited in case of withdrawals of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The successful Tenderers in each case shall have to deposit a further sum mentioned in the third column of the statement.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I. B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality,
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER : MR JAS. BELL.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
(AND FOLLOWING FIVE NIGHTS.)
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE
ADA DELROY Co.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
A GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
THEATRE PACKED TO THE CEILING.
Cheer upon Cheer Greeted every Item.
SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE
TRANSVAAL WAR
AS SHOWN ON THE
LONDON BIASCOPE,
Produced amongst the
MASSIVE AUDIENCE.
SUCH A DISPLAY OF
LOYALTY AND ENTHUSIASM
as is Seldom Witnessed at any Public Meeting.

2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY 2
THE LATEST LONDON MYSTERY.
THE CONVICT'S ESCAPE
Astonished and Delighted Everyone.
2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY 2
THE WHITE MAHATMA

M AGAIN CAUSED A FEELING OF M
A AWE & BEWILDERMENT A
H IN HER H
A WEIRD DREAM VISIONS A
T ONLY TO BE WITNESSED T
M ONCE IN A LIFETIME. M
A POSITIVELY HER LAST WEEK. A

2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY 2
Another Sensation caused by
MISS ADA DELROY
as
"SHE,"
in the
FIRE OF LIFE.

2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY 2
The whole 3 hours' Entertainment as given by
MISS ADA DELROY'S
12 STAR ARTISTES 12
A HUGE SUCCESS.
2 BICYCLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY 2
Persons entering the Theatre any night this week will receive
A COUPON TICKET,
giving them a chance of winning
ONE OR TWO BICYCLES.
The drawing for which will take place, Saturday Night, 17th.
The Bicycles to be given away are a
HEPWORTH
and a
ROVER ROAD RACER.
No Cycle in India is Superior to the above Machines. Every one entering the Theatre any night will have an equal chance of winning one or both of the above Bicycles.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Admission : Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. P.M., Commence at 9-15 Sharp.
Carriages 12-15.

JAS. MORGAN,
Business Representative.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION GOVERNMENT HOUSE 13TH INSTANT.

THE usual Police arrangements for parking and admitting Carriages will be made. Entrance by the UPPER GATE only An extra servant or attendant should be brought to call up carriages if wanted early.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

1900.

TUESDAY 13TH, AND THURSDAY, 15TH INST.

Season Ticket admitting one Lady and one Gentleman to 1st enclosure, Rs. 5.

Daily admission, 1st. Enclosure, Rs. 2,
2nd. Enclosure, Annas 8,

ENTRANCE to 1st ENCLOSURE from Back Bay Road.

ENTRANCE to 2nd ENCLOSURE from Mayo Road.

Exhibits must be on the ground by 2-45 P. M. Each Day with their entry Tickets, Entrance for exhibits near Church Gate Station.

Tickets can be had at the Gate and also from Mr. D. Lindsay, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

JUDGING 1ST DAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Hour, P.M.	Class.	
		1ST RING.
3-10	15	Ponies suitable for Polo.
3-25	13	Polo Ponies Arabs C. B's.
3-50	9	Hunters Arabs C. B's.
4-10	8	Hunters Ponies 14-1 and under.
4-25	29	Brood mares over 14 hands,
4-40	30	Do. under 14 hands,
4-50	11	Ladies' horses over 14 hands,
5-25	25	Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
5-40	27	Do. 14 hands and under.
5-50	28	Stallions other Classes.
		2ND RING.
3-5	4-5	Body Guard Chargers and Bombay Police Chargers.
3-20	1	Officers' Chargers,
3-35	20	Pairs under 14-3.
3-50	18	Single Harness Ponies.
4- 5	22	Tandems.
4-15	19	Pairs over 14-3
4-25	16	Single Harness Arabs,
4-45	17	Do. Horses,
5- 5	34	Pony Jumping.
5-25	36	Tandems Driving,
5-35	35	Pairs Driving.
5-45	37	Single Harness Driving.
		2ND DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.
		1ST RING.
3-10	7	Light Weight Hunters.
3-35	6	Heavy Weight Hunters.
4- 5	12	Ladies' Horses under 14 hands.
4-15	10	do Arabs and Country-breds.
5- 0		Championship best Arab Pony.
5-15		Championship best Arab Horse,
		2ND RING.
3-10	32	Best new Importation.
3-20	23	Best Complete Turnout (Pairs),
3-35	25	do (Ponies),
4- 5	24	do (Single Horse).
5- 0		Championship Best English or Colonial
5-15		do do (Ponies),
		do do (Horses).
5-30	31	Best Country-bred.
4-30	33	Horse Jumping.
5-30	38	Ladies' Driving Competition.

General Parade of Prize Winners.
6 P.M. Distribution of Prizes.

DOG SHOW.

The Judging will Commence at 11-30 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 15th February.

DOGS to be on the Ground by 11 A.M.
Entrance for Dogs main Entrance (Back Bay Road).

D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cast Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, Etc., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire on short Notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 6 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside, in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEESTON HUMBER (genuine and brand new) also the Best CYCLES, the Royal Indian, etc., and accessories.—VATCHA BROS., BOMBAY CYCLE MART COMPANY, Meadows Street Girgaon, Byculla.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Messrs. J. Peterson and Co's Valuable Stock-in-trade of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, large safe, etc., at Esplanade Road, Fort, to be SOLD on 14th an 15th Instant.

VIENNA RESTANRANT,—Sends out BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS to Offices and Residences, also AFTERNOON TEA. Payment Daily or Monthly.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS from 6 Annas to Rs. 1-8, at the VIENNA RESTAURANT. All appointments scrupulously clean. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel Lounge Suits, Rs. 30. Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNE and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

HANGING MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS, in Rain-bow Shaded Colours. All New Novelties. Choice Assortment at Greatly Reduced Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11x8, Mounted 18x14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza, Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scotish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Dally, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of Mill stores, Surplus and old cast iron and wrought iron Mill gear, cogged wheels, drum pullies, pipes, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act. VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. the official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1900, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental Spg. and Wvg. Co., Limited, at Tardeo, A large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving, intersinbbing and other frames by different makers, such as Hetherington, Brooks and Doxey, Platt Brothers, &c., &c., Mill stores, comprising of dyes, heralds and reeds of different sorts, iron, copper, &c., collar rings, hemp ropes, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

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HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—5 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Agent.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE :—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE :—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year, 6 per cent, per annum.
,, 9 Months, 5½ ,, ,,
,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Mercantile Businesses, Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSS E" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
G. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
S

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandighor or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference toGovernment servents procsding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS EXCEED
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Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 11-0m., 11-39a. Low water, 5-11m., 4-36a.
Special Convocation of the Bombay University, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Horse Show, Oval.
Victoria Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Organ Recital in the Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.—Mr. J. N. Tata gave an entertainment last evening, at his mansion, Esplanade House, in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The party was a private one.

REPORTED DAY LIGHT BURGLARY.—Thakur Heerjee, a grain merchant, who keeps his shop on the ground floor of a house, at Jambli Street, and resides in a room over the shop, has made a report to the police that, on Saturday morning, during his absence from home, his room had been broken into and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 314, stolen from a box.

SUCCESS OF A BOMBAY LADY STUDENT.—Miss Matilda Coutinho, daughter of the late Dr. A. M. C. Coutinho, and cousin and sister-in-law of Dr. J. V. Coutinho was one of the successful students who took the degree of L.R.C.P., L. R. C. S. (Edin.) L. F. S. and P. (Glasgow) at the beginning of the cold season. Miss Coutinho is the first Portuguese young lady in this country to take a European degree.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association are requested to sign the address to H. E. Lady Sandhurst, at Lady Jenkin's residence, Nspean Sea Road, between 12 and 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and to be present at Government House punctually at 12-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant, to present the address to her Excellency.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March.....With Merry Voices Singing...Arr. Mallandaine.
Overture.....Flotte Bursche.....Suppe.
Selection.....A Runaway Girl.....Caryll.
Song.....Mona.....Stephen Adams.
Selection.....Piantation Songs.....Kappey.
Valse.....Sourire D'Avril.....Depret.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INSPECTION PARADE.—The Royal Artillery, Norfolk Regiment, 21st Bombay Infantry, and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, paraded on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, Bombay, yesterday morning, under the command of Brigadier-General F. Ventris, for inspection by General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Troops in the Presidency. The four regiments, which were in khaki, were drawn up in line facing west at 7 o'clock. After General Low had inspected them, the Sergeants of the Norfolk Regiment were called to the front and addressed by the General. The regiments then formed up in quarter column and marched-past, headed by the massed bands. The parade was then dismissed.

PARSI CHARITIES.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, the sum of Rs. 21,550 was subscribed by the members of his family and those of his widow, Bai Bachubai, a daughter of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart. Of this large sum Rs. 4,000 were subscribed out of his own funds, Rs. 1,050 by his mother, Bai Bachubai, widow of Mr. Sorabji J. Jejeebhoy, Rs. 500 by Mr. and Mrs. Rustamji N. B. Jejeebhoy, Rs. 10,000 by the widow of the deceased gentleman, Rs. 3,000 by Sir D. M. Petit, and Rs. 1,000 by his sisters-in-law. To what charities these various sums will be appropriated, will be determined hereafter.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Merka, Brawa, Magdischu, Kismayu, Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chindi, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. tomorrow.—A mail, for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per French steamer Caledonien, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Marseilles Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thurday, the 15th instant.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per s. s. India, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Candia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Ranoo, a Hindu, was charged with kidnapping Gita, a Hindu girl, aged eight years. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared to prosecute. Gita was the daughter of one Govind Mahipatti and resided with her parents, at Curry Road. The accused was a neighbour. About fourteen months ago, the girl was playing in the street, near her house, when she suddenly disappeared. A search was made for her but no trace of her whereabouts could be obtained. A report was made to the police and as the accused had also disappeared, suspicion pointed to him. About six months ago complainant ascertained that accused had been residing at Aurungabad with the girl. The Aurangabad Police were communicated with and the accused was arrested by the authorities thereof, but subsequently released on bail. About two months ago accused came to Bombay and was arrested by the police. The girl was then brought to Bombay from Aurangabad. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that the girl was given to him by complainant in consideration of Rs. 200 to be married to his son, and that the marriage had taken place at Aurungabad. The magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS.

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Bank, in Patel Street, Fort, Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas Lallubhai presiding. Mr. Bland, solicitor, was present on behalf of the Bank; and Mr. Payne, solicitor and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Vishnu N. Parulekar, N. Malgiri Raojee and Balkrishna Tatia Desai, three of the accused concerned in the alleged frauds on the Bank.

A poll was taken on a resolution passed at the last meeting that the shareholders approved of the proceedings instituted by Mr. Cursondas against the Bank's managers, and that they should be continued as long as the funds of the Bank permitted. The chairman declared the result of the poll to be 139 in favour of the resolution and 55 against it.

Mr. Whittenbury proposed that the chairman be requested to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to consider the advisability of winding-up their affairs by and under the supervision of the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Dwarkadas Ranchordas, having seconded the proposition, and Mr. Vishnu Parulekar supported it, it was carried. Mr. Whittenbury next proposed that the present managers of the Bank in Bombay and Madras be suspended until the result of the present prosecution is known, and that in the meantime Mr. Cursondas be authorised to appoint temporary managers to attend to the interests of the Bank.

The proposition was agreed to.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

CROWDED to the entrance on Saturday and again last evening proves the superiority of Harmston's big show, and the public who are the best judges seem to never tire of the splendid programme offered. Where Mr. Manager Love gets his artistes from has for many years puzzled other proprietors, but the modern demand for novelty has made itself felt, and the manager who has not the capital to invest abroad must succumb to the inevitable loss that follows. The amount of capital invested in this circus is enormus. The liabilities are such that few commercial men would care to invest. And to run a first class establishment requires tact and discernment. Agents in America and Europe must be always on the lookout for novelty. No company has ever appeared in Bombay that carries so many artistes. The reserve list of performers must be kept up at all times. We shall yet see some surprises from the Harmston Show. The large audiences, who nightly witness the splendid programme presented, and it has never been equalled in Bombay are the best proof of its excellence. Harmston's are and always will be prime favourites here. At the request of numerous patrons Mr. Love has had boxes and dress circle chairs enclosed for zenana ladies, and a private entrance opened. Seats can be reserved at the circus daily from 10 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m., The usual matinee takes place on Wednesday.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDER OF A PLAGUE AUTHORITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. NATHU BALWANT JOSHI.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings in this case of Mr. J. Ghosal, first class magistrate at Kolaba, who, in May last, convicted the accused of the offence of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty days' simple imprisonment. Mr. G. R. Dandekar appeared for the accused.

The offence complained of was disobedience to orders duly promulgated by the Mamlatdar and plague authority, ordering the accused to proceed to the segregation camp on account of a plague death in his family. The accused admitted that notice was duly served upon him, ordering him to be segregated or be inoculated. He admitted that he did not go as ordered, and pleaded guilty, but stated that he believed the order to be beyond jurisdiction, as his wife did not die of plague. He promised to obey the orders now. The magistrate remarked that the accused was a resident of Pen, infected with plague and so moved out. There his wife died and he burnt the dead body before it was examined by the doctor as ordered. Under rule 8 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, the case was treated as one of plague, and accused was ordered to go to the segregation camp under rule 7A. His plea of believing the notice to be illegal could not, in the opinion of the magistrate, be recognised. He was therefore convicted and fined as mentioned above.

Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, in disposing of an appeal preferred to him by the accused, said, the most important question argued at the hearing of this application was whether the Mofussil plague rules, under which proceedings were taken against the applicant, were legally applicable. It was contended that the plague authority professedly acted under rules 6 6A, 23B of the rules, and that his action was illegal, because rule 6 had not been specially applied by the District Magistrate to Pen or to Borgaum where the applicant lived at the time the proceedings were taken against him. It was true Mr. Tyabjee said, that rule 6 was not specially applied by the District Magistrate to Pen or Borgaum. He, however, by an order of 18th March 1899, appointed all mamlatdars and other officers as plague authorities for the areas under their jurisdiction. The plague authority who acted in this case was the mamlatdar of Pen, the Taluka within which Borgaum is situated. It appeared from the proceedings that, as the cause of death of the applicant's wife could not be ascertained to his satisfaction, the death was treated like one due to plague under rule 8. Mr. Tyabji thought that the mamlatdar was competent to infer that the death which had taken place in his taluka was due to plague, from the fact that the corpse had been disposed of before it could be inspected. (Rules 6A. and 6B.) The plague authority appeared to have concluded that the applicant and his family were persons who were probably infected with plague and acting on conclusion, to have ordered the applicant and his family to go to the segregation camp at Pen. The orders were admittedly disobeyed. In Mr. Tyabjee's opinion, the plague authority's action was legal. A person disobeying an order of a plague authority, directing him to go to a place of observation, made himself liable to a prosecution under section 3 of Act 3—of 1897. The appeal was rejected.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA VS. JAMSETJEE MANOCKJEE PATEL AND ANOTHER.

THIS case came on for further hearing. The plaintiff claimed to recover damages from the defendants for breach of contract in respect of the supply of a steam engine, and a cotton finishing press. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs, Wadia and Ghandy. On the hearing being resumed, Mr. Lang was proceeding to question plaintiff in regard to some letters that had been put in evidence, when his lordship suggested that, as the amount at stake was only a small one, and as the letters might lead to painful revelations, it would be advisable for the parties to consider whether they could not come to some arrangement.

After a consultation had taken place between the parties, Mr. Macpherson said he was delighted to say that his lordship's suggestion had been accepted. The parties to the suit had come to an arrangement that neither of them making any imputation against the opposite side, the suit should be withdrawn, each party to pay their own costs.

Mr. Justice Russell said he entirely approved of the compromise, as it would save large amounts of money, and if the suit had proceeded it might have created a good deal of ill-feeling. He congratulated all parties on the manner in which they had arrived at an understanding and allowed the suit to be withdrawn.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION REPORT.

THE *Daily Chronicle* comments on the delay in issue of the report of the Indian Plague Commission and hopes they have not entered into competition with Lord Welby's Commission on Indian Financial Expenditure as to which can longest delay the publication of their Report. If so, remarks our contemporary, we do not think they stand much chance of success, for the latter must be now well in the region of records. Nevertheless the Plague Commission is unduly dilatory. The report was fully due in June last, so that there can be no reasonable excuse for the present state of affairs. An explanation, it is true, is currently given in India about equally discreditable to all concerned; and that is, a quarrel between the two sections—medical and administrative—into which the Commissioners have naturally divided themselves. It is well known that while medical men are apt to take a purely scientific, the Indian Civil Service often take a purely political view of their responsibilities towards the Indian population in matters of hygiene. These two points of view are not always compatible. Nevertheless, we trust that the Commissioners will speedily compose their differences, if any exist, and publish their Report without further delay.

THE FAMINE.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE season reports of the Central Provinces for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks.—Weather occasionally cloudy; heavy dew in Saugor. Nights and mornings generally cool but the days are growing warm. Light showers of rain fell in parts of Jubulpore. Hail fell in parts of Damoh and Mandla, causing some damage to crops in the former district. Recent rain has benefited spring crops in Saugor, where a fair outturn is now expected and has been of some advantage in the other northern districts. Harvesting operations have now generally commenced throughout the Province, but the yields outside the Jubbulpore Division are extremely poor. There are 130 P. W. D. relief-camps now open. The numbers on famine relief have slightly risen in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat, but considerable decreases are reported in some districts, especially in Raipur and in the Jubbulpore Division, where harvest operations are likely to have more effect than elsewhere in reducing numbers. Over the whole Province there is a net de crease of 36,000. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief-workers, P. W. D.—adults 585,184 and children 88,152. Village works.—271,191 Grass-cutting works—38,930. Weaver relief—22,654. Total—1,005,811. Gratuitous relief, dependants—adults 4,243 and children 102,324. Poor-houses—adults 270 and children 100. Kitchens—adults 17,160 and children 167,194. Otherwise relieved—adults 110,352 and children 33,150. Total on gratuitous relief—adults 131,972 and children 302,768. Total on all forms of relief—1,440,551. Scarcity of fodder and water is intensifying almost throughout the Provinces. Cattle disease exists in ten districts. Prices have slightly fallen in Jubbulpore, Seoni and Wardha; there are local fluctuations in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chanda; elsewhere they are steady. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 15, rice 11 7-8 and juar 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8 1-2, gram 9 1-2, rice 8 3-4 and juar 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

ON Thursday next, a solemn dirge will be sung at the Church of N. S. de Salvaçao, Dadar, at 5 p.m., for the repose of the soul of the deceased prelate. His Grace the Archbishop Dalhoff will preside on the occasion. On the following day, a *requiem* mass will be said at 7 a.m. All the parishioners are invited to attend.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A COURT PERFORMANCE IN SIAM.

EXPERIENCES OF THE ADA DELROY COMPANY.

MR. JAMES BELL, manager for the Ada Delroy Company, now performing at the Novelty Theatre describes their experiences at the Royal Court, Siam. He says:—On the evening of December 11th, we were commanded by His Majesty the King of Siam to appear at Bang-pien Palace. The Throne room had been made ready for our use, stage and accessories were in place, costly chandeliers containing myriads of electric lights lit up the great room, gorgeous in its oriental decorations; paintings by native artists, depicting famous battle-scenes with the Burmese, in which elephants played the most important part, lined the wall. Down the centre of the room was placed a series of ebony screens dividing it into two parts, the reason whereof, I was soon to discover. Promptly at nine o'clock the King entered, accompanied by about forty boys (his sons), all ranging between three and fourteen years of age. Then followed numerous Princes and Ministers of State, including his Royal brothers, to the number of about thirty. Not a lady had yet appeared. When the male portion were all seated on the side of the line of screens the King arose, glanced carefully around, and then issued a command. Immediately a silken curtain was drawn aside on the vacant side of the room, and there filed in the members of the harem headed by the Queen, numbering in all about two hundred. All were attired in the national dress, which consists of a long piece of silk, draped about their limbs, and caught up at the waist. The effect of this is that of a pair of bicycle bloomers. Then comes the latest fashioned waist, with balloon sleeves, set off by the royal pale blue sash, plentifully adorned with jewels, then short, crisp, straight black hair, a rich dark complexion, bright black eyes, and you have your Siamese Royal Lady.

The following story is told in explanation why the woman of Siam wear short hair:—About 200 years ago the Burmese, their life-long enemies, were besieging their capital city. The fortunes of war were going badly for the Siamese, when the women cutting off their hair, donned male attire, and made such a brave show on the ramparts that the invaders drew off, and so short hair remains the fashion to this day.

Finally when all were seated, His Majesty gave the signal for the performance to begin. As the entertainment proceeded, we were all taken very seriously, the audience gazing upon us with wonderment, for remember we were the first European performers to appear before the Siamese Court. Matters began to appear decidedly frosty. Talk about a chilly first night; we had been working hard for about ten minutes and not a smile. Finally something that Miss Delroy did or said, and His Majesty laughed. That laugh broke the ice and saved the show. From that time on the audience broke forth into peals of laughter, but mind, always following His Majesty's lead. Finally the black servant throws a cup of flour over the dude. This aroused the King's sense of humour to such a degree that he arose in his seat, stopped the play, and walked in among his royal consorts, and between peals of laughter explained the joke to them. We were then allowed to proceed, and the curtain fell upon a success. The next number was a shadow pantomime, which pleased him immensely, but one of the princes insisted on pulling the curtain aside to discover for His Majesty how one man could grow large while the other grew smaller. Mr. Edward Ford, our facial entertainer, caused much wonderment. The King caused a large pair of field-glasses to be brought, and although seated about twenty feet away, he kept them levelled constantly upon Mr. Ford with a look of wonderment on his face. And so the entertainment proceeded. Finally the room was darkened, the curtain arose, the bell sounded, and six calcium lights disclosed Miss Delroy in the folds of the Cobra Di Cappello dance. Here was an audience who had never seen a European performance. The rainbow colours of a lime-light were unknown quantities, and as the coloured discs began to revolve I peeped out in the dim light. Here is what I saw: The entire audience were still as death, their bodies bent forward, eyes staring from their sockets as a huge serpent or butterfly passed over the dress. The first number finished, and still they sat immovable trying to pierce with their eyes the empty void of the black cabinet, and so on through the succeeding numbers not a sound, not even that applause-like audience. At last on the dress appeared the Royal Ensign, the picture of a white elephant on a red ground. Then they awoke. Here was at last something earthly with which they were acquainted. They rose to the colours, and yells of wild applause came from royal throats, the house lights were turned on, the King and his suite came crowding upon the stage showering congratulations on Miss Leiroy and her Company. Then followed an elaborate supper, England, Siam, Empress, King were the toasts that were drunk after which we bade our kingly host good night. On the following day two of the Royal elephants were placed at our disposal, from the backs of which, during our stay at Bankok, we saw the many sights of interest.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Saheb Nilkant Venayak Chhatre, B. A., has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, in place of Rao Saheb Govind Krishna Amberdekar, B.A., transferred to Kolaba Zilla, on the 7th instant. Mr. Damodhar Kisondas Vakil has been appointed Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bassein, in the Thana District, vice Mr. Damodhar Kashinath Varzak, deceased.

The G. I. P. Railway Company intend to make a road-side station of the name of Sirole (the Portuguese old Customs house) between Ghat Cooper and Bhandoop and another Nawapada (Lunatic Asylum) between Bhandoop and Thana stations in this district. The work of building these new stations will be commenced by the Engineering Department of the Railway Company shortly.

On the G.I.P. Railway Line the South-East Poona passenger train, which was due at about 9 o'clock, arrived here two hours late, on account of the engine of a preceding goods train having been disabled between Ghat-Cooper and Bhandoop Stations, at 3 a. m., yesterday. All the trains had to work of the up line, owing to the block of the down line until 11 o'clock in the morning.

It appears that 320,360 gallons of the Bombay Municipality's Tansa water were consumed in the native town of Thana and Rs. 360 only were recovered by the Thana Municipality from the sale of water during January, 1900.

In Thana District the poor Kolees, Katodis and Agris have sufficient work for the present; but it is stated that demand for employment is likely to arise shortly in Bhivandi and Wada Talukas. A large number of famine-stricken people from Gujrat and Kathiawar passed through this district to Bombay during the last week.

The daily average number of poor people employed on the two Local Fund test works under the Public Works Agency in Dhanoo and Oomargaum Talukas of Thana District, was 3,937 during the past week.

Three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine bales of compressed grass, weighing 444,841 lbs., were despatched to Poona and Nassick Districts in the Deccan by Mr. G. Edis, I. F. S., Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations on the G. I. P. Railway North Section, in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

Bala Panjarkara, servant belonging to Jooma Musjid, was tried by Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, for attempting to use criminal force to Soobratin Bai, wife of a pensioned Subedar, with intent to outrage her modesty, on Monday last. He was convicted and fined Rs. 8 yesterday.

Six births (four males and two females) and thirty-nine deaths (including seven deaths from small-pox) were registered in Thana, and the town was free from plague during the past week.—Rao Saheb Baji Narayan Nabar, B.A., Head Master of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School, died here from fever, on Tuesday last.

The prices of wheat and bajri have risen in the Bhivandi and Wada Talukas and that of gram and pulse in Salsette. The price of rice (2nd sort) has fallen in Moorbad Taluka of the Thana District. The thermometer readings ranged from 68 to 90 degrees in the shade at Thana, yesterday.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

On account of the Horse Show hounds will meet at the Jackal Club, on Wednesday next, instead of on Thursday.

THE "Temps" announces that M. Delcasse, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs is about to publish a large yellow book relating to Chinese Affairs. The book will contain the deplomatic correspondence exchanged concerning various political and economic questions which have been discussed by the two countries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	5	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	34	11	69
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatl, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	10	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	7	84
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	10	24
G Mahim and Worli	6	1	34
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	32	59
Total	90	76	351
Total plague deaths to date	65,464	56,673	
Same date last year	94	101	241

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	27
Deaths	44

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of hospitals public and private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 27th January to 6 a.m., Saturday, 3rd February, is thus epitomised:—

Disease.	Last return.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	351	264	2	54	194	378
Relapsing Fever	131	85	..	36	25	156
Observation	198	153	31	123	45	152
Contacts	1328	1039	7	1285	5	1969
Evicts	2779	472	11	429	5	2806
Small pox	354	104	..	67	24	367
				Total		6848
				Contacts		18
				Evicts		3101

THE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

SOME INTERESTING POINTS.

ACCORDING to Australian papers received yesterday while the Victorian Health department has been to no inconsiderable trouble to devise means for preventing a possible epidemic of the bubonic plague, it is understood that the steamer by which the man Eppstein, who died from the disease, travelled to South Australia has not been quarantined. The inquiry, Where is the Formosa? has, during the last few days been heard pretty frequently. It is now stated that the vessel is lying at Kingston, South Australia, under a clean bill of health. Of course, there is a possibility that Eppstein may not have contracted the plague aboard—the Health authorities consider it probable that he did not—but the South Australian Government cannot be too strict in its efforts to ensure that the ship isin a thoroughly healthy condition. If it be not, and people are allowed to go to and from it and mix with the general public at will, all the precautionary measurse that may be taken in other directions will be unavailing. No fresh cases were reported and the department received no intimation as to the whereabouts of the seaman who was understood to be making towards Geelong. A sharp lookout is still being kept for him.

Before the last mail was despatched from Adelaide to Melbourne, the South Australian Health department communicated with the Postmaster-General for Victoria, inquiring whether, in view of the discovery of the plague, the Victorian mails should be forwarded by boat or rail. Mr. Watt at once communicated with the Health department, asking advice. Dr. Gresswell considered that in the circumstances it would be perfectly safe to send the mail by rail, as is customary. Provision is made at all the central post offices in Australia for disinfecting mail matter, but it has not been deemed necessary to adopt stringent precautions in this case. In any event the sytem of disinfection provided is merely that of placing the letters and packages in strong sulphur fumes, and this method, as Dr. Gresswell points out, is totally ineffective as far as the contents of parcels and letters are concerned. Letters transmitted from the Quarantine station are soaked in methylated spirits, and in order to ensure perfect immunity from contagion, the same practice would have to be followed in the case of every letter sent through the post—a precaution that would necessarily cause delay in delivery. It is stated, however, that on at least one occasion a medical man was known to have sent bubonic plague germs through the post attached to a post card. They were simply covered with a slight coating of gum. The department will in future keep a close watch upon postal matter, and will visit breaches of the act with the saverest penalties.

In regard to the enforcement of preventive measures in the case of passengers travelling by trains the nature of the remedy is more far-reaching. When the news of the appearance of the bubonic plague in Australia first came to hand it was suggested to the Railway department that in the event of undesirable developments, train passengers between South Australia and Victoria should be quarantined, and that the through trains should be stopped. Such drastic measures have, however, been deemed unnecessary, and not likely in the present state of the case to be given effect to.

CHINESE CAMPS AND HINDU LODGINGS,
STRICTER SUPERVISION CONTEMPLATED.

The possibility of Australia being visited by the plague which periodically decimate the teaming populations of the East has directed the attendion of the Victorian Health department to the necessity of a stricter supervision over the conditions of life existing amongst the alien races at present in this colony. Notwithstanding the sense of security that is understood to obtain as to the effectiveness of Victoria's health laws and their administration, it is nevertheless a fact that, except by a painfully roundabout and tardy process, the officers who are responsible for the healthy condition of the colony have not the power to enter a dwelling where an infectious disease is believed to exist, nor to examine the "suspected" person and enforce a healthier mode of living. A bill providing for facilities for such proceedings is now engaging the attention of the Minister of Health, and will be submitted to Parliament at the earliest opportunity—probably next session. As was recently pointed out, Europeans enjoy a comparative immunity from the ravages of plague, only because of their more cleanly and sanitary modes of life. The Oriental frequently goes barefooted, and may possibly contract disease through his feet. He also allows himself much more restricted living and sleeping accommodation.

The department is not by any means satisfied that the sanitary condition of the Chinese camps and the Hindu hauts in Melbourne, and the larger provincial centres of population, is such as to make them tolerable. The officers are certainly quite justified in their suspicions on this head, as anyone who has been compelled to pick his way through the crowded congregations of hovels that are an eyesore to many parts of the colony would readily assure them. The department intends to institute a thorough inspection of these places, and that speedily.

Drs. Gray and M'Lean, of the Health department, who heroically submitted themselves to inoculation with the prophylactic serum, are now well on the way to recovery. Dr. M'Lean was able to visit the Health department the other day, and to display his rapidly healing arm to the inspection of Dr. Gresswell. His temperature at any period did not exceed 101 degrees. Dr. Gray, who suffered somewat more severely, will probably be able to attend at his office.

SPREAD OF THE MALADY; FLEAS AS A FACTOR.

A mercantile house in Sydney has received letters from several correspondents in Noumea pointing out that the local authorities have enforced most stringent measures of examination of the plague. Rats have been largely responsible for the spread of the disease. The authorities and private individuals have massacred hundreds of these rodents. In one consignment of rice 200 were caught and 250 tons of rice were thrown into the sea from other buildings. In the quarantine area quantities of stores have been sacrificed. One correspondent states that a young Englishman caught some rats and threw them into a fire. A flea from one of them bit him, and a bubo formed under his arm-pit and went through the system. Contaminated fleas appear to have been spreading the disease to a fairly consider able extent.

THE PLAGUE IN NOUMEA.

The French Consul-General in Sydney has forwarded to the Premier the following report as to the course of the plague in Noumea:—13th to 14th January: Two fresh cases; no deaths. January 14th to 15th: No fresh cases; two deaths. January 15th to 16th: One fresh case; one death.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphed on Jan. 24:—According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered all the roads leading from Herattto to Kushk in Transcaspia to be destroyed. At the same time the frontier garrisons have been reinforced.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DACOITY AT TRIMULGHERRY.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent states that on Saturday night nine armed Pathans attacked the house of Captain Smyth, Cheshire Regiment, at Trimulgherry. Captain Smyth being away in camp at the time, a chowkidar was kept in charge of the house. This man was awakened by sound of footsteps and the fall of glass panes from the front door, through which the dacoits were endeavouring to force an entrance. One of the gang cut at the chowkidar with a sword, whereupon the chowkidar fired at him with a six-chambered revolver, shooting him through the chest. Four further shots were fired, when the dacoits lifted their wounded and made away before the chowkidar, who was cut about the head and face, could get help. Mr. O'Grady, Superintendent, Secunderabad Police, with Mr. Stevenson, the Hyderabad detective, are on the track of the dacoits, and a reward of Rs. 50 is offered for information leading to their arrest. Two days ago the same gang, it is believed, entered Bowenpalli, and robbed a sowcar of Rs. 500 worth of jewellery. This is the first instance of an attempt at dacoity in the British Cantonment.

ALMONDS WITHOUT SHELL.

A CUSTOMS Circular

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1900, at 9-30 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen who attended the Levee, or were entitled and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All Gentlemen entitled to wear Uniform will appear in Mess Dress. Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress. Such Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress will appear in the dress worn on high ceremonial occasions.

By Command,
RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor,
Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 5th February, 1900.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION
TUESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE are requested to be in the University Library at 3 P.M., to Robe and have their places assigned them.
2. THE SENATE are requested to be in the University Library at 4-15 P.M.
3. VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 P.M.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th February, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

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SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Ballasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE";
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

EXCHANGE market steady with however very little doing. 1-4 3-32, March T T is reported closing rates are :—

T. T.	1-4 1- 8
D. D.	5-32
3 Months' Credits	3-8
3 Months' Francs	172
30 Days' on Hongkong	143
" Shanghai	194
" Yakohama	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market lifeless; the rate for ready opened at Rs. 95 7-19, and remained so all day. For the settlement Rs. 95 9-16 is named.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Tapti Valley Railway	Rs.	480
Badhnn Pile and Co.	"	155
Kemp and Co.	"	300
Marcks and Co.	"	158

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,15,054
" " Branches	Dec.	"	92,111
Other "	Dec.	"	4,23,089
Government Securities	Dec.	"	11,150
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	1,57,295
Loans	Dec.	"	18,31,974
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	"	3 10,332
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,83,815
Cash	Inc.	"	13,28,718

FREIGHTS.—Rates are steady but with a quieter feeling over the market, it being quite out of the question for shippers to pay anywhere near, the rates asked by owners with the result that business is of the smallest.

COALS—1,000 to 1,500 tons Deshangur for October shipment have been placed at Rs. 15, further re-sales of Bird's Navigation are reported ex Okhara, at Rs. 13-8, and of Jardine's Rs. 14-8, for shipment the first half of the year. The market keeps firm.

WHEAT.—Unchanged at Rs. 54 with nothing doing.

SEEDS.—Linseed Buyers at Rs. 8-8, but the sellers, in the absence of arrivals prices are tending upwards.

Gingelley.—The market is very steady and prices are up 4 ans with buyers.

RAPE. unchanged.

Yello Guzerat	Rs.	6	14 per cwts.
Yello Cawnpore	"	6	10 "
Brown "	"	6	6 "

Castor.—Business has been done at Rs. 37-8 per cwt candy and sellers now ask Rs. 38.

COTTON.—Yesterday the rate for "Sutta" dropped but opened this morning at Saturday's closing rates. Ready Cotton is steady with little enquiry but no concessions from sellers "Suttas" are quiet and very little doing either for Export or by the Mills at the close.

	Rs.
Good March is quote for March	232
F. G. Bengals	218
Good Bhownuggur May	228

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	207,000	121,000	198,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	40,000	71,000	101,000
" " to Continent	107,000	83,000	75,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,931,000	6,915,000	6,928,005
" " to U. K.	1,333,000	2,209,000	2,384,000
" " to Continent	2,110,000	2,644,000	2,554,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,930,000	899,000	1,235,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,730,000	5,133,160	4,645,330
" " " of Surats	60,000	148,700	79,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	640,000	1,753,560	1,139,730
" London	3,000	3,200	3,000
American afloat	200,000	272,000	289,500
East Indian "		3,000	1,000
Total	843,000	2,031,960	1,432,980
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 11-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	4 7-32d.	2 25-32d.	2 7-8d.
Difference	28-32d.	18-32d.	15-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday.

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeishi	1,121
Barsee & Nugur	201
Berar	1,224
Total Comras	2,549
Hingunghat	192
Dholera	92
Broach	16
Compta & Dharwar	676
Westerns	.....
Bengals	2,722
Total	6,160

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Saturday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	79,096
Linseed	129
Rapeseed	509
Gingellyseed	7,089
Poppyseed	.....
Groundnuts	129
Castorseed	334
Rice	2,223

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th February, as compared with the statement of 3rd February, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 3. Rs.	Feb. 10. Rs.
Capital	10,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,22,873	52,07,822
Do. do. at Branches	31,69,659	30,77,548
Other Deposits	373,90,684	369,67,595
Post Bills	7,457	5,981
Credits, undrawn	13,32,845	11,87,505
Rs.	645,23,521	634,46,331
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,94,146	78,82,985
Other authorised Securities	26,87,100	25,29,805
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	78,62,333	79,51,107
Loans do. do.	216,53,559	198,01,585
Bills Discounted and purchased	121,93,367	118,82,935
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	25,705	25,649
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	3,56,431	1,72,616
Cash	114,45,954	127,74,672
Rs.	645,23,521	634,46,331

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggur 4 5-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

CGLOMBO, FEB. 12.

The mail steamers Armaad and Cruba, from Suez, arrived

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste, sailed from Aden, for Bombay, via Karachi, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Caledonien left Colombo, for Bombay, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at noon, and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th February, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches 29·958
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	59·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·596
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of wind*	NW, N, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 338

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.
A SERIES OF
ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in
the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16,
The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

WARDEN—POWALLA—February 12, at HornbyRow, Fort, Bai Nawazbai, widow of sirdarjee Heerjeebhoy Warden, daughter of the late Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, and mother of Sorabjee Eduljee Warden. Funeral at 7 a.m. this day (Tuesday).

IGATPURI.
DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—February 10, at Igatpuri, Joseph Francis Fernandez, retired City Magistrate of Ahmedabad and Senior Partner, Messrs. Khoto and Co., aged 70 years.—R. I. P.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900.

THE reports, true or false, that Russia is moving troops to the Afghan frontier and that the Amir Abdul Rahman has ordered the road from Kushk to Herat to be broken up, give a very present interest to the history of "Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, 1876 to 1888," compiled from "Letters and Official Papers by Lady Betty Balfour." For this filial vindication of Lord Lytton's Indian career deals very fully with his frontier policy, which culminated in campaigns attended by as many vicissitudes and disappointments as that now in progress in East Africa. That war cost India some twenty-two crores, and found employment beyond the frontier for some sixty thousand men. The transport used up as many thousand camels, then all the available bullocks, and lastly well nigh every pony in India, even Matheran being commandeered for every available tat. In return India secured, what Lord Beaconsfield described as a scientific frontier, which found work for annual punitive expeditions, continually growing in magnitude and importance until the climax was reached in the Malakand and Afridi Expeditions, when 70,000 men were mobilised on the frontier. No part of Lord Lytton's policy was more severely criticised than that which led to the bloody and unprofitable Afghan war. Lord Hartington—now the Duke of Devonshire—had that misadventure chiefly in mind when he stigmatised the brilliant poet-statesman as "Everything a Viceroy ought not to be." The miscalculations, financial and military, were as signal and as inexcusable as some in these later days. The estimated cost of the war was £2,000,000; the actual cost exceeded that modest estimate more than ten-fold. Ten thousand men, a battle, and a march were deemed sufficient to establish the paramountcy of the Government of India at Kabul, Kandahar, Herat and Balkh. After two campaigns with sixty thousand splendid troops on Afghan soil the scheme of partition was abandoned, and Abdul Rahman—who had been an exile in Russian territory and crossed the frontier with rifles and money presented to him by the Russian authorities—became Amir. This wholly unexpected denouement happened after the recall or resignation of Lord Lytton, who resuming the diplomatic career for which his personal charm and unfailing tact eminently fitted him, allowed judgment on his Indian policy to go by default. From his daughter's skilful and loving use of his letters and papers we now learn that the policy in question, however unfortunate, was not so utterly inexplicable and inexcusable as it was generally assumed to be. "Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner."

Lord Lytton was sent to India by Lord Beaconsfield to carry out a grand scheme of Imperial policy. It was foredoomed to failure, for it made no provision for the obstacles and resistance which awaited it at every step. He had no Indian or frontier experience; and when he was told that a short campaign beyond the frontier would suffice to bring Shere Ali to a better frame of mind and that it would only cost a couple of millions, he had no means of verification at hand. Besides, Lord Lawrence himself, whose name stood for circumspection and austere prudence on all frontier questions, had laid it down as a fixed principle that Russian influence should be excluded from Afghanistan at any cost. "No person can doubt," said the first exponent of the "Lawrentian Policy," in a memorandum written in November, 1868, "that the approach of Russia towards our North-Western frontier in India may involve us in great difficulties, and this being the case, it will be a wise and prudent policy to endeavour to maintain a thoroughly friendly Power between India and the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Nevertheless, it appears to me clear that it is quite out of our power to reckon with any degree of certainty on the attainment of this desirable end." Lord Lawrence went even further and said he had "no shadow of a doubt that if a formidable invasion from the West were imminent, the Afghans *en masse*, from the Amir of the day to the domestic slave of the household would readily join it." To resist such an invasion Lord Lawrence would have taken position behind the Indus and left to the invader all the disadvantages of an interminable length of communications through difficult if not impassable mountains. That was the true Lawrentian policy, which had the approval of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Napier, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edward Hamley and Lord Cromer. These names, it must be allowed, do not pale by the side of those who took and still take the other view—that we must go out into the mountains and meet the invader half-way: Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Green, Jacob, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton. The latter cited Lord Lawrence's view in 1868 when the only danger to be foreseen was the establishment of Russian influence in Afghanistan by force; but in 1878 a Russian envoy was at Kabul as the friend of the Amir. He argued that Lord Lawrence would not have acquiesced in such an incident, but he would have called Russia to account, rather than the Amir. Had he not in 1888 recommended that Russia should be plainly told that "an advance towards India beyond a certain point would entail upon her war with England in every part of the world?" This might stand very well for the advice now tendered to the Foreign Office in respect to supposed Russian intentions in Persia. Let the Government, it is constantly said, make known to Russia that if she intrude upon Persia with a view to a railway to the Gulf, she will have to fight Great Britain in every part of the world. The Foreign Office in its wisdom, or in its apathy, does not play the role of King Canute to the Russian glacier. Lord Beaconsfield did not send an ultimatum to the Czar when General Stobieloff was in Kabul. But a mission was sent to Shere Ali, accompanied by a military force, "too large for an escort but too small for an army." The Amir said he would receive the British envoy but the military force could not pass the frontier.

The result was war with unfortunate results to Shere Ali, the Beaconsfield Ministry, and to Lord Lytton's career as Viceroy. But the war was decided upon long before the armed mission was sent to give a decent pretext for entering upon it to resent an insult. Shere Ali had been invited to the Delhi Assemblage when her Majesty was to be declared Empress of India. He pleaded ill-health and begged to be excused. The refusal was taken in ill part. An angry missive informed him that he should remember what befell the earthen pot between two brazen ones; his Highness, of course, being the earthen vessel. This was the more unkind as Lord Lytton himself recognised that Shere Ali had good reason to doubt the attitude of the Indian Government in the event of Russia menacing his independence. Becoming seriously alarmed at the progress of Russian expansion and the ambiguous tone of letters constantly addressed to him by General Kaufmann, proposing the establishment of regular communication with Kabul, his Highness applied to the Indian Government for advice and assistance. Lord Northbrook politely informed him that he ought to thank General Kaufmann for his message, adding that he had no doubt that Russia would carry out the pledge she had given to Lord Clarendon that she regarded Afghanistan as entirely outside the sphere of Russian influence. A second refusal to interfere encouraged the Russians to assure the Amir that the Emperor would be informed of his Highness' "endeavour to become worthy of the grace of my August Master." Then came the conquest of Khiva, communicated to him in a long and reassuringly friendly letter from Kaufmann. Shere Ali replied to it without consulting Lord Northbrook, "which," says the writer of this interesting work, "was only natural. For he must have clearly gathered first from the language, and then from the silence of the Viceroy, that on this matter the views and feelings of the British Government were entirely different from their own." Another letter from Kaufmann expressed the hope that the Amir's successor Abdullah Khan would follow his example, and make himself the ally and friend of the Emperor and expressing the hope that the chain of friendship between Russia and Afghanistan might become firm owing to the recent alliance between the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of England—a diplomatic reference to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to a Russian Princess. The Kabul Durbar drew the inference that the Russian Government had become partner in the protection of Afghanistan. Lord Lytton was no doubt right in saying that the Amir had been badly handled by the Indian Government which gave him vague assurances and seemed bent on leaving him to take care of himself. But Shere Ali certainly did not consider the allusion to the fate of the earthen vessel as any improvement on Lord Mayo or Lord Northbrook's politic evasions. A writer in the "Edinburgh Review" affirms, after the perusal of private documents, that Lord Lytton came to India with Sir George Colley with the firm intention of compensating the Amir Shere Ali for what seemed to them the mistakes and maladroitness of the past. They were both determined to maintain peace with the Amir if it were possible. The Reviewer then goes on to make the following strangely suggestive observation :—"Curiously enough, you may search in vain through all this correspondence to discover a hint that they regarded India from the point of view of a great dependency of the British Empire, which could never by any possibility have to go to war with Russia on her own account, without involving the whole of both the Empires in the contest, so that the question at bottom is, in that event, not where India can strike the most decisive blows, but where the Empire as a whole can best strike them." This remark would have had more point if Lord Lytton and his military advisers had called Russia to account for sending an agent to Kabul, instead of Shere Ali, who received him.

THE approximate traffic return of the Manchester Ship Canal for its sixth year has been published. It shows that last year the revenue was between one-eighth and one-ninth larger than in 1898 and nearly three times as large as in 1894. That is a good record, and it could hardly have been made if the Canal had not offered very substantial advantages to shipping and if it had not been, on the whole, well managed. It is interesting to set the records of the Manchester and Suez Canals side by side, and it can be seen how slowly, by comparison, the revenue of the Manchester Canal has increased. In its first year the revenue of the Suez Canal was £206,000 and the revenue of the Manchester Canal not quite £95,000. In its third year the Suez Canal revenue had been more than trebled, and in its sixth year it had increased nearly sixfold. So when the Suez Canal was no older than the Manchester Canal is now its annual receipts were £1,204,000 as compared with the £264,000 received by the Manchester Canal last year, and it was earning a million pounds a year more than its first year, instead of about £169,000 more. If the revenue of the Manchester Canal had increased at the same rate it would now amount to more than half a million a year. It is not to be expected that the Palatine undertaking would increase its earnings in the same ratio as the Suez Canal. The differences between the two undertakings are so obvious as to make any judgment based on such a comparison manifestly unfair. The Suez Canal is a gigantic monopoly, the Manchester Canal a struggling competitor with other seaports and with other means of inland transport. The capacity of the Suez Canal for traffic is limited only by the speed at which ships can steam through it; that of the Manchester Canal is limited by the number of loading and discharging berths that can be found in it. The Suez Canal has the commerce of the whole world to draw upon; the Manchester Canal has only the commerce of a part of England. The cause for disappointment is that the Manchester Canal is attracting less and less new traffic every year instead of more and more.

AGAVE SISALANA, which is to say Sisal hemp, forms the subject of the latest number of the "Agricultural Series." Mr. Woodrow, the Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture at the Poona College of Science, it will be remembered, brought the qualities of this plant into prominent notice a year ago, and pinned his faith so strongly to the belief of there being money in it that he relinquished Government service in order to devote his time and energies to the cultivation of the plant. The result of the scientific tests of Sisal confirms Mr. Woodrow's opinions as to the utility of the product. We notice from the publication now before us that many attempts to cultivate Sisal are being made in various parts of the country, and a serious effort is being made to test the commercial value of the fibre. Plants were sent to many cultivators in the country with the request that they might be reported upon. The replies contain much valuable information. They affirm the value of the plant, its adaptability to Indian soil, and the superiority of the fibre extracted from the plants of Poona cultivation. Sisal has come to stay.

THE Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Byculla has only just issued its annual report, although its year closed on March 31st last. The cause of the delay is not explained, but at all events it is not because the new report is at all inferior to its predecessors. The board of management is shown to have made steadfast efforts towards extending the scope and usefulness of the Institute. They had before them the want of classes for sanitary engineering and plumbing when the report was written, but what the result of those deliberations has been we must wait for the next report to disclose. The Institute was then so badly in want of funds that the main building, the principal's residence and out-houses were in want of painting. No repairs of any kind had been carried out and dilapidations were beginning to become aggressive. This may have led to delay in the arrangements for sanitary engineering and plumbing classes. But their importance cannot be too strongly urged upon the board, especially at a time like the present when the necessity for good sanitary engineering has been so strikingly brought home to everybody.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Friday next.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, which port she left on 3rd instant, with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers :—Captain Stevenson, Lieutenant Alexander and Mr. H. Abdoola. The Dwarka, which was put at the disposal of Government, sailed from here on the 4th January for Cape Town with British officers on board.

THE Horse Show opens to-day, and promises to be the most successful ever held in Bombay. The entries are very satisfactory, and the event deserves liberal support from all sections of the community.

ACCORDING to a Jubbulpore correspondent as an up-passenger train was leaving Palahver station, 412 miles from Bombay, on Saturday morning, the engine was derailed at the points, and the buffer and tender forsook the rails. Excepting a few yards of metal being torn and twisted, no damage was done.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Dinanath Harischandra, a Municipal Auditor, in place of Mr. N. R. Ranins, deceased.

A RESOLUTION was passed by the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, to request Bai Awabai Petit to reconsider her decision on the question of giving descretionary power to the committee of management of the proposed Petit Hall as to the purposes for which the hall was to be used. It was further resolved to inform her that in deference to her wishes the Corporation agreed to the insertion of a clause in the deed providing that if the cost of building and furnishing the hall exceeded the sum of rupees five lakhs the excess would be borne by the Corporation.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th January, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 287,849 maunds and Rs. 63,971 in the earnings.

THE total amount subscribed to the fund of Lumsden's Horse is Rs. 1,89,839, including the Rs. 50,000 given by Colonel Lumsden himself.

COLONEL R. A. PRIDEAUX, Bombay Infantry, lately employed in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, is permitted to retire from the service.

THE camp of Mr. Bagshawe, who is engaged in the railway survey near the Kunlon Ferry, was attacked on the night of the 8th instant by 300 Was from the east of the Salween. One of the survey escort was killed and two were wounded. Military Police have been sent to escort the party to Hopang.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a considerable outlay for hutting and water-supply at the experimental camp at Torawari in the Miranzai Valley. The pipe line to the camp will be laid at once, a troop of cavalry and two companies of native infantry moving out from Thal as escort to the working parties employed.

SEVERAL persons suffering from rheumatism have, says the "British Australian," arrived at the Kiah whaling station, in the Eden District of New South Wales, for the purpose of undergoing the whale-bath cure. The treatment consists of the patient, divested of his clothing repeatedly remaining for a long time in the interior of a dead whale. Some remarkable cures are said to have been effected by the treatment.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writes :—The eloquent appeal to the Mahomedan community, at the Kuthba Eed ceremony, the other day, by Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajan Laljee, has borne ample fruit. The Kazis of each and every mosque in Secunderabad who were unable to attend to the Idga Maidan on the Kuthba day, are offering up prayers daily for the success of the British in the Transvaal War.

THE cash balances in the treasuries and at credit of he Government of India in the Presidency Bank on January 31st were 1,052 lakhs as compared with 1,419 lakhs on the corresponding date last year, 1,294 in 1898, and 1,194 in 1897. It is expected that the balances will rise this month and March. Currency Notes representing a total of fourteen lakhs were presented for encashment at the Currency Office, Calcutta, on Friday. The amount was so unusually large that the Comptroller-General had to ask certain banks to take part payment in 8-anna pieces. Matters will improve this week, as a remittance of rupees will be received from Bombay, while the Calcutta Mint is continuing its daily outturn of 41-2 lakhs. The new rupees there bear the date 1900.

A REUTER telegram from St. Petersburg (Jan. 22) says an authoritative contradiction is given to the recently published report that a Russian diplomatic agent had been appointed at Cabul.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg states that the section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Nikolsk to the Manchurian frontier, a distance of 91 versts, was opened for regular traffic on the 13th inst.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Times* writes under date Jan. 14 :—Information has reached here that the army corps quartered in the military division of Ekaterinoslav has received orders to go to the Caucasus. The reason of the removal of these troops from their present quarters to the Caucasus is in order to take the place of the soldiers forwarded from the Caucasus to Central Asia, particularly that part bordering the Russo-Afghan frontier.

THE "VossischeZeitung heare from Bruesels that M. Beernaert was instructed by the King of the Belgians not only to settle with the German Government the Cango delimitation question, but also to ask for the German Emperor's moral support in regard to King Leopold's with to acquire territory in China. King Leopold has appointed M. Joostens, one of the youngest and ablest diplomatists in Belgium, to be his Envoy at Pakin; and M. Guard, French Minister at Brussels, is said to be lending his assistance to the King in this matter.

THE new term at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commenced on Jan. 24, when no fewer than nearly 190 new cadets entered the institution. This is a great increase on previous terms, when the number has been about 130 new cadets. In the list of those down to enter the college was the name of Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of Lord Rosebery. With the present occasion the War Office have decided to revert to the two term system in place of the three-term, which has been in operation during the last few years. By the alteration cadets will now only remain at college for two terms instead of three. The War Office have also ordered that the 10 highest in the list of new cadets passing in shall be transferred to the senior, so that these 10 will only be at the college until June next. Captain E. G. Wynyard, D.S.O., of the Welsh Regt., is not to proceed to the front as reported. He has been instructed to succeed Capt. W. N. Bolton, of the Wiltshire Regt., the well known athlete, as instructor at the college. Capt. Wynyard formerly served on the instructional staff at Sandhurst, which he only left 12 months ago, since when he has been adjutant of the Oxford University Volunteers.

TURIN is a most interesting town in many ways, and more specially in that it is the residence of so many rival Royalties. It is here that the Duke and Duchess of Aosta have their home, and in the Duchess is now fixed the hope of Italy, as the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy have no children. The Duchess (says "Vanity Fair") makes a point of having no intimate friends; she never relaxes, and, in consequence, is not greatly beloved by the impulsive Italian. Her eldest child, Prince Amadeus, is a little more than a year old, and her Royal Highness is once more expecting to add another member to the Royal House of Savoy. The exact opposite of the Duchess of Aosta is her stepmother-in-law, the Dowager Duchess who is the most fascinating and popular person in Turin. The Duchess Laetitia, who is a Bonaparte Princess, is a niece of the King of Italy, and was married to her uncle, the late Duke of Aosta, in 1888. She delights in every kind of amusement, and has no idea of maintaining any kind of dignity. All the gentlemen of her Court are, or have been, in love with her, and she receives frequent reprimands from her uncle and brother-in-law, King Humbert. The third Royal Family in Turin is that of the Duke of Genoa, who is married to the Princess Isabella of Bavaria, to whom he is devoted.

THE "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" publishes a letter from St. Petersburg dealing with the position of Russia in Central Asia. The writer contends that Russia must seek to promote industry in Persia, and by constructing a network of railways develop the resources of the country, thus paralysing the influence of Great Britain. Territorial aggrandisement is declared not to be the immediate object of Russia, whose policy consists of connecting her Central Asian possessions with Western Russia, and the establishment of a route from Bokhara to Western Turkestan. Russia, says the writer, would never attack Great Britain if suffered to pursue her economic ends in peace. In the opinion of the writer, the reasons for the movement of troops in the direction of Kushk are, first, the increased activity of Great Britain in Persia, and, secondly, the ever-increasing Anglophobia manifested throughout Russia, which has compelled the Government, for reasons of domestic policy, to make a demonstration. The movement in this sense is eminently peaceful, and, at the same time, it is as incorrect to consider the movement as the first step towards a war with Great Britain as it is to describe it as a harmless military exercise. There is, however, the writer believes, no cause for anxiety.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing on Jan. 19, says :—Now that the French perceive that there is not much likelihood of complications arising between Germany and England they are doing their utmost to induce Russia to take advantage of the present situation to satisfy some of her ambitions, and above all, to humiliate Great Btitain. They do not consider that the recent Rescript of the Czar, addressed to Count Mouravieff, is at all sufficient to allay what they call "the apprehensions of Great Britain." M. Raymond Koechlin, writing in the Debats, does not deny that the dispositions of the Czar are very peaceful, but he remembers the proverb which says that "L'occasion fait le larron." He does not put it quite so pointedly, but he declares "the opportunity is very tempting to settle certain long-outstanding questions, and to steal a march while England is too occupied even to protest. That is a temptation to which the best-intentioned person would succumb." The writer then asserts that 30,000 men have just been moved from the Caucasus to the Afghan frontier. In addition to this significant incident M. Koechlin points to a recrudescence of Russian diplomatic and commercial activity in Persia. Within the last few years Russian influence has considerably increased in the country and has become preponderating at Teheran. In this, the writer says, Russia has been assisted by the French.

THE correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed from New York, January 18 :—The agent of the American China Development Company, who was sent to report on trade possibilities between the Far East and the United States, has just returned. He states that he is most favourably impressed with the openings for trade, and will advise his company to enter at once into the plans proposed by them for the development of business with China. The railway between Hankow and Canton, the concession for which is held by the Brice Syndicate has been begun, the agent says, and already several cargoes of supplies from America for the line have been landed at Canton. Mr. Parsons, the syndicate engineer, ably assisted by a staff of Americans, is making rapid progress with the railway. By the terms of the concession the Chinese Government has to pay for the line when completed by the issue of bonds, and the American Syndicate is to operate it for 45 years for 20 per cent. of the net profits. The company's agent considers that the completion of this line will open up a most important section of China for trade and render the company's business comparatively easy. When the Belgian and other concessionaires finish their proposed railways China, in his opinion, will be one of the greatest consumers of the world's goods. He predicts the industrial supremacy of the United States in China.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 12, 6-15 P.M.

In the House of Commons it was stated that the Government propose to raise 15 new battalions in the Regular Army, and that there should be a mobile Volunteer Force of 130,000. In respect of Field Artillery there will be added new batteries for two additional Army Corps. There will be no compulsory service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BOERS FULLY PREPARED TO MEET ROBERTS' PLANS.

INCREASED ACTIVITY ROUND METHUEN AND AT COLESBERG.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

There are various indications that the Boers are fully prepared to meet General Roberts' plans. They have developed increased activity round Lord Methuen and round Colesberg.

AUSTRALIANS SURROUNDED.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Rensburg, on the eleventh inst., reports that two patrols, consisting mostly of Australians, were surrounded yesterday. Some succeeded in escaping, several were wounded, and twelve were captured.

BOER ADVANCE INTO ZULULAND.

The advance of the Boers into Zululand is causing some anxiety.

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

The casualties among General Buller's troops are mostly slight wounds.

LORD ROBERTS AT MODDER RIVER.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Nothing further official has been received from the seat of war.

Reuter's correspondent at Modder River says that Lord Roberts has arrived there and had a most enthusiastic reception. He inspected the Highlanders' camp yesterday, and congratulated the Brigade on their steadiness at Koodoosberg, where the Boers left twelve dead after burying many.

MAGERSFONTEIN BOMBARDED.

The Naval guns yesterday bombarded Magersfontein, whence the Boers have apparently withdrawn a portion of their guns and men to other points.

SKIRMISHING AT COLESBERG.

Skirmishes continue round Colesberg.

A force consisting of Horse Artillery, Inniskillings and Australians yesterday shelled the Boers out of their position at Slangersfontein and secured the passage of a large convoy.

The enemy's flanking movements have apparently been foiled.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The Transport Manchester Port with three Field Batteries has arrived at Capetown.

FIGHTING AT COLESBERG.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

An official despatch from General Clements from Rensburg states that the Boers on the 9th tried to turn our right flank but were beaten off and our position was maintained. Our casualties were small.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

News from Kimberley states that the fighting force was increased by the Boers on the 7th instant. They are constructing trenches eastwards and have come from Mafeking with guns.

SEIZURE OF THE BARQUE BIRKDALE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 11th inst., states that the barque Birkdale has been seized at Durban, her destination being Lorenzo Marques.

LORD ROBERTS PROTESTS AGAINST BOER PILLAGING.

Lord Roberts is said to be now at the Modder River, whence he has issued a fresh protest against Boer pillaging.

OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The several officers, who proceeded with horses, will be retained in South Africa in various capacities.

RETIREMENT FROM POTGIETER'S DRIFT.

A PARALLEL TO SPION KOP.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires under date Feb. 10 :—The retirement from Potgieter's Drift is accepted on all hands as an affair parallel to Spion Kop, except that in this case the War Office, instead of resorting to sudden publication, postponed the news until the public were prepared for the inevitable.

All the correspondents agree that only at the greatest risk could General Buller have attempted to forge ahead through a country where the steepness of the hill sides renders it impossible to mount guns, where mules were rolling helplessly about, and where the rocky soil prevented entrenchments.

The Boers did not realise the scheme of attack until Wednesday, when a long artillery duel ensued. Six hundred of the enemy made a desperate effort to re-capture two kopjes occupied by General Lyttelton's Brigade and an arduous bayonet struggle ensued. General Hildyard's Brigade then came to General Lyttelton's relief, and the Boers retired to their main position, which is two miles long, connecting Spion Kop and Kranz ridge. The latter is a long spur from Brakfontein ridge. Our new guns are turning out admirably and were steadily worked, the Boers repeatedly deserting the trenches.

Lord Methuen's order to General Macdonald to retire from Koodoosberg is a mystery, as is also the delay of General Babington in bringing the Cavalry and two Horse Batteries which General Macdonald requested. General Macdonald's plan seems to have been somewhat as follows :—The Black Watch and Seaforths, with four guns, occupied the northern bank, while the majority of the Highland Light Infantry kept the Drift. The Argylls and more Seaforths were on the southern bank. The enemy's attack was splendidly repelled by successive companies.

The Nairung has sailed for the Cape with Cavalry details. The departure of the Simla has been delayed by fire aboard. The Kinfauns Castle, Braemar Castle, Maine, Formosa, Pindari, Purnea, Muttra and Bavarian have arrived at the Cape.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART CONVALESCENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Improvement in the condition of the Commander-in-Chief is being maintained.

DEATH OF MR. MARLO.

Mr. Frank Marlo, one of the American globe-trotters, died this morning here, of small-pox.

SIR ROBERT LOW ON TOUR.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces proceeds on tour in the Deesa and Mhow Districts on the 17th instant, reaching Mahableshwar on 7th March.

THE MINES BILL.

A meeting of mine managers and others was held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to-day, to protest against the clauses relating to the regulation of women and children's labour in the Mines Bill now before the Legislative Council. Mr. Gray, President of the Mines' Association, occupied the chair, Sir Patrick Playfair and Mr. Robert Allen being amongst the speakers. Two resolutions were passed, the first protesting against interference with the present conditions of employing women and children in the Bengal coal mines, and urging the elimination of clauses 9 to 12 in the Bill accordingly ; the second urging that in place of giving Local Governments power to frame rules, such rules should be framed by the Imperial Government and be included as an integral portion of the Act itself.

In the course of the speeches which were made prominence was given to the danger of Government interference with labour in this country and the injurious effect it is likely to have upon the industrial and mining enterprise in all provinces.

OUTRAGE ON AN ENGINEER'S CAMP BY THE WAS.

RANGOON, FEB. 12.

Mr. Bagshawe, who was attacked by the Was on the 8th instant, marched to Hsikkha on the Salween, five miles from Hopang, where he was joined by a force of military police under Captain Raidy. In the attack on the camp three Was were killed. Our casualties are one surveyor and one kalassi wounded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 p. m. yesterday, and the s. s. India for Colombo and Australia, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, which left Bombay, on the 27th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, at noon, to-morrow :—

I. Questions asked by Honourable Members :—

1. Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale :—

1 Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of prescribing, in rule 28 of mofussil plague rules, a maximum time limit, beyond which district officers may not prohibit the re-occupation of evacuated houses in an affected locality, after such locality has begun to return a clean bill of health ?

2. Will Government be pleased to state what amounts have been granted (1) from District Local Baards funds and (2) from Provincial revenues to improve the supply of drinking water in the several Deccan districts, were a serious deficiency of drinking water is apprehended in the next hot season ?

3. Will Government state how many irrigation works in the Deccan started during the famine of 1896-97 as relief works, were left unfinished at the close of that famine ? How many of these have been taken in hand again during the present year ? Were any sums spent on them during the interval between the two famines ?

4. Is it a fact that in the Kolaba District Government have, since 1897, suspended the payment of Khots' profits to Khots in Khoti villages under Government management ? Will Government be pleased to state the grounds on which such suspension has been ordered ?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre :—

1 Is it true that, owing to the first and second epidemics of the plague in the City of Belgaum, the Vernacular Schools were closed on the 1st January, 1898 and 4th October, 1898 and reopened on the 1st June, 1898, and 20th April 1899, respectively, and that, during the third epidemic, which commenced in May and ended in September, 1899, though a large inoculated population resided in the City and its surroundings, the schools were closed in July, 1899, and they have not yet been reopened ?

2. Is it true that the chairman of the School Board of the Belgaum Municipality wrote more than once to the Plague authorities concerned to reopen the schools but his requests were not complied with ?

3. Will Government be pleased to state if there is any chance of the reopening of the schools at an early date.

4. At a meeting of the Council held on the 27th September, 1899, Government were pleased to say, in answer to my question, that a statement of the daily attacks and deaths from plague in Belgaum from the 12th May 1899, to 15th September 1899 would soon be published. Will Government be pleased to state if the statement has been published, and, if it has not been, when it will be published ?

5 Will Government be pleased to state if the clerks and karkuns employed in the Revenue Department, especially in the Mamlatdars' Offices in the Ratnagiri District, have owing to enormous increase of work, generally to do duty from 10 to 13 hours a day, both in the morning and in the after noon till a late hour in the evening ? If the question be answered in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state if they intend taking steps to alleviate the hardship ?

Questions put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji:—

1 (*a*) Would Government be pleased to consider the desirability of undertaking some legislative measure such as the Sind Incumbered Estates Act to better the condition of indebted Sardars and Inamdars in the Deccan ?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to appoint an officer to make the necessary inquiries ?

2 (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if there is any provision for the education of the sons of Chiefs and Sardas in the Deccan ?

(*b*) If there is no provision, will Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the advisability of making some provision by establishing a Sardars' College in a healthy place in the Deccan ?

3 (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment in the case of Limbaji bin Laxuman *versus* Rama bin Namaji Kondekar delivered by Parsons and Ranade, J. J., and reviewed by the "Times of India" in its issue of the 7th July, 1898 ?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to keep on the Council table copies of the judgments of the Subordinate and District Judges in this case ?

(*c*) Does not Government think that the efficacy of the sanadis' service will be impaired if their holdings are held to be partible ?

4 (*a*) Is the shetsanadi supposed to be remunerated only to the amount of the assessment of his holding or is he supposed to be remunerated to the extent of the net profits of the land ?

(*b*) If he is supposed to be remunerated only to the extent of the assessment, is not this remuneration, which is generally not more than Rs. 24, inadequate for the sanadis' service ?

5 (*a*) Is it fact that in some districts such as Belgaum and Dharwar there are in each village several shetsanadis while there are no sanadis in other districts such as Satara and Poona ?

(*b*) Are there any special reasons for continuing the holdings of the shetsanadis in the districts where they exist which do not apply in the case of the districts where there are no such holdings ?

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

1. Suggestions by the Rev. Mr. Cecil S. Rivington, Betgiri, Gadag, on some of the provisions of Bill No. II of 1899 ? A Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

2 Letter from the chairman of the Public Meeting held at Satara on the 11th December, 1899—Regarding Bill No. II of 1899 : A Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

3 Suggestions by the Ahmedabad Municipality on some of the provisions of Bill No. II of 1899 : A Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

III.—Bills and Orders of the Day :—

1 A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869—*First Reading.*

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE second day's programme of the Bombay Races was continued yesterday, and although the attendance was not so great as on Saturday it was satisfactory. The fields were large, and backers had a good time. The book-makers, however, got a little back over the last race through Nobleman's victory. The Lilliput Stakes brought out five horses, Chester being installed a very hot favourite. He looked in fine condition and the way he won justified the odds backers had to lay. Advance was heavily backed for a place and he got it easily. The public would have nothing but Esmeralda for the Desert Stakes, and judging by the way she ran on Saturday her chance was a good one. She led from start to finish, her nearest attendant being Karnataky who carried a lot of place money. The Dealers' Plate supplied a field of nine, but again backers found the first and second in President and Young Rex. The largest field of the day went down to the post for the Mansfield Plate, and the eleven animals were despatched to a good start. The favourite Forest never seemed like winning, and in the straight Kelso came through and won by a length, the Jodpore horses filling the places. The Stewards' Purse looked a gift for Lady Yetman, but strange to say the public did not put their money down so readily as usual, and a lot of support was accorded Pansy. Greenhalgh rode with excellent judgment and easily scored his second victory. He again had the winning mount in the Paddock Stakes, riding Nobleman, who started at 6 to 1 against. Nevermore was considered good enough to lay 2 to 1 on, but weight told its tale, and he was beaten by half a length.

The Lilliput Stakes.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—13-2 to carry 8sts. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1 000 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs. ; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs ; Rs. 10,000 or over 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st April, 1899, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester, 8st 5lbs .....Ebrahim 1
Mr S A W's b a h Advance, 8st 3lbs .....Gibbs 2
Mr B's g a g Twilight, 8st 0lbs .....Robinson 3
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar, 8st 11lbs.....C. B. Mahomed 0
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk, 8st 3lbs .....Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Chester ; 6 to 1 against Advance, and 10 to 1 against others.

Twilight on the inside and Advance led, with Chester and Hawk next. The latter then went to the front, followed by Chester and Advance who drew out at the distance. Advance was never able to get level with Chester who won easily by half a length ; Twilight was third and Hawk fourth. Time—1min. and 8 2-5 secs.

The Desert Stakes.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. horses. Weight.—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch cb m Esmeralda 9st 3lbs .....Southall 1
Messrs G K and D D's ch cb m Karnataky, 7st 6lbs .....Heeroo 2
Mr Moochool Shah's b cb g Lachin, 8st.....Ebrahim 3
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse 7st 13lbs .....Robinson 0
Mr S C P g a h Sahnavaz 7st 11lbs .....Sussodin 0
Mr S C P's ch a h Chand 7st 9lbs.....Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: Evens on Esmeralda, 6 to 1 on Chand, and 8 to 1 against others.

Esmeralda assumed the lead at the start and was never headed. Karnataky and Eclipse followed, but the pace was too fast. Karnataky was second, Lachin third, and Eclipse fourth. Time—1min. and 19 secs.

The Dealers' Plate.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs 100. For Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap.—Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's bl a h President, 8st 13lbs .....Robinson 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Young Rex, 7st 4lbs.....Taylor 2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire, 7st 10lbs .....Oomarkhan 3
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Angler, 9 st 6lbs .....Ebrahim 0
Mr Cresus' b a h Kaparthala, 8st 6lbs....C B Mahomed 0
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's b a h Nepal, 8st 2lbs .....Hoyt 0
Mr S C P's g a h Special, 7st 11lbs .....Noormahomed 0
Mr S A W's g a h Artful, 7st 5lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Burke's b a h Rory II, 6st 12lbs.....Futtenhough 0

Betting : 4 to 1 on President, 5 to 1 on Young Rex, 6 to 1 on Special and Angler, and 10 to 20 against the others.

Special and Squire made the running from Kaparthala, Young Rex and President. At the half mile Young Rex took the lead, and was followed by President round the corner. In the run home the latter forged a head and won comfortably by half a length ; two lengths off was Eclipse, Kaparthala being fourth.

The Mansfield Plate.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's b a u g Kelso, 10st 4lbs .....Ebrahim 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch c g Jolly Friar 9st 4lbs .....Southall 2
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a u g Forest by Forest King—Young Lillian 9st .....Robinson 3
Mr Lyndon's br a u g Orion 8st 10lbs .....Johnson 0
Messrs G K and D D's bl a u g Roy 8st 3lbs.. C B Mahomed 0
Mr Hajee Ismail Salt's br c m Seamist 7st 12lbs .....Oomarkhan 0
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst 7st 10lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr R J Hunter's b or br a u g Antwerp by Marvellous —Ringdove, 7st 6lbs .....Hoyt 0
Messrs Tulloch and Allen's ch a u g Harkaway by Wheatmeat—Advent, 7st 6lbs .....Robertson 0
Mr S C P's b a u g Planet, 7st .....Sussodin 0
Mr S A W's b a u g Truffle, 6st .....Jakoo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Forest, 3 to 1 on Kelso, 8 to 1 on Jolly Friar, 12 to 1 on Orion, Roy, Seamist, and Amhurst, and 20 to 1 on others.

Jolly Friar was quickest off and made the running, attended by Forest, Antwerp, Seamist and Kelso. Nearing the bend Kelso improved his pace, and was third into the straight, Jolly Friar still leading. He was overhauled by Kelso who won a grand race by one and a quarter lengths ; three-quarters of a length divided Jolly Friar and Forest; Seamist was fourth.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's ch aus m Lady Yetman, 9st 2lbs ..Greenhalgh 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's ch aus m Pansy, 9st 12lbs .....Southall 2
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Bandicoot, 9st 1lbs.....Omarkhan 3
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's ch aus g Guy Fawkes, 8st 12lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress, 8st 10lbs.....Robinson 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus g Freedie, 7st 12lbs ...C B Mahomed 0
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpore's b e m Flying Duchess, 7st 10lbs .....Taylor 0
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 7st.....Hoyt 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Lady Yetman, 6 to 1 on Guy Fawkes, Pansy, and Bandicoot, and 10 to 1 against others.

The Fawn showed the way, followed by Guy Fawkes, Lady Yetman and Pansy. The former held the lead until the distance, where the favourite went to the front followed by Pansy. The latter was unable to reach her, and she won by three-quarters of a length, Bandicoot, one and a half lengths off, was third.

The Paddock Stakes.—Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C.B. ponies 13-3 and under. Weight.—13 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1897 : once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 1 000 and upwards of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 10,000 or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens 1st April, 1899, 3lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Nobleman, 9st 2lbs .....Greenhalgh 1
Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore, 9st 8lbs .....Ebrahim 2
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 13lbs .....Johnson 3
Mr S C P's ch a h Panala, 9st 2lbs .....Noormahomed 0
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore, b a h Young Rex, 8st 13lbs .....Southall 0
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Pretender, 8st 10lbs.....Soda 0
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 8st 5lbs .....Robinson 0
Mr Moochool Shah's b a h Pilgrim, 8st 2lbs.....C B Mahomed 0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Nevermore, 6 to 1 on Nobleman and Governor, 10 to 1 on Young Rex and Rejected, and 12 to 1 on others.

Governor led to the distance, where he was beaten, and Nobleman took the lead. Nevermore was badly placed, and when Ebrahim got through it was too late, Nobleman gaining the verdict by half a length ; Governor was third and Young Rex fourth.

GENERAL OTIS cables that a packtrain of 20 ponies, escorted by 50 men, transporting rations from Santo Tomas to San Pablo in Laguna Province, has been caught in an ambush, two men being killed and five wounded, while nine others are missing. The train was lost. This is the first untoward accident in the highly successful campaign now in progress in Luzon. A detachment of Americans has struck the insurgents at Batangas, where they were lying in ambush to meet the Americans. Eight Filipinos were killed and 17 captured. Two Americans were slightly wounded.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL AND LACROSSE MATCHES.

THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

SATURDAY was an eventful day at Association and Rugby football, and it is possible that a couple of matches decided may have an important bearing on two championships. Sheffiel United, for instance, by their defeat at Bury, are by no means as secure at the head of the League table as they were a week ago, and Swinton's hopes of placing themselves within reach of the Northern Union Cup were crushed by the defeat sustained at the hands of Runcorn. Sheffield United, as has been previously pointed out, have sailed very near the wind for some time, but if one had been asked to guess at the team which was likely to bring about their downfall, after they had a week before achieved the proud distinction of equalling the record of Preston North End, and playing twenty-two matches without defeat, it would hardly have been Bury that would have been selected. Yet there is nothing in the defeat to be very much surprised at. Following the draws that the Sheffielders have played, and taking the incidents of the game into consideration—the injury to Priest, the outside left, in particular—the victory of Bury can easily be understood. If Bury's form is "weighed up," in fact, there was no club that could, with better reason, have hoped to have the distinction of breaking the United's long string of successes. The style of the two clubs is more similar than that of any other two clubs in the League. There are certainly no two teams who exhibit the same grim determination in their play, and who more resolutely decline to acknowledge that a match is over when the first goal has been scored. What might have happened if Priest had not been injured it is impossible, of course, to say. Bury, however, must be given credit for a very fine achievement, and for being, as their supporters claim for them, the best team in Lancashire. They have now won eleven out of their twenty-two matches, and stand fifth in the table, with twenty-six points to their name.

Aston Villa, not unnaturally, will see in Sheffield United's defeat a breaking up which will again take the Midlanders to the head of the table. By their singular victory over Blackburn Rovers the Villa are now within two points of the United, and have won one match more, but they have not ignored the fact, probably, that the United have a match in hand, and that they are likely to take steps to pull themselves together. They had a gruelling time of it last season, but they managed to scramble through in the end, and it is just as likely that their doggedness will again carry them to the front. Aston Villa's game against the Rovers, as has been said, was a singular one. At half time neither side had scored, but in the second half the game went altogether one way, and the Villa ran up four goals in quick succession. The game was unfortunately marred by a little excitement among the players, which resulted in Maclure and one of the Villa players being ordered off the field.

A match which aroused great local interest was that between Everton and Liverpool. The indifferent displays of the two teams this season have caused the immense attendances that have been recorded in recent years to fall off considerably. Instead of looking to Goodison Park, football followers have accustomed themselves to look to Newcastle and Aston Villa. Goodison Park was crowded on Saturday, however, by a gathering of 30,000, and the supporters of the club had the pleasure of seeing the team win by three goals to one. The players had been in training for the previous week at Mr. Howard's establishment at Lytham, and had evidently benefited by the change. Two points to Liverpool, or even one would have been of much value. As it is, Liverpool find themselves in the ruck at the bottom of the table. Glossop are consistent in losing, and are apparently permanently fixed at the bottom of the table but they have as companions in misfortune Liverpool, Preston North End, and Blackburn Rovers. Each of these lost on Saturday, but the Rovers, although at the moment last but one in the table, have a match or two in hand, compared to most teams, and will probably put themselves right in a week or two. Liverpool's outlook is considerably worse, and if it is to avoid getting into the second division again the club managers will have to take some active steps. Manchester City's draw with Notts County was one of the most creditable achievements of the day. The County have been showing consistent form for some time now and have not lost one of their last six matches. However, the new centre confirmed the favourable impression he made last week, although by a shot which just went over the bar he failed to seize an opportunity which would have given his side the victory.

A sensational match was played in the First Division of the Lacrosse League between South Manchester and Albert Park, at Didsbury. The gross score of 25 goals is probably a record in First Division lacrosse, and as the visitors put a considerable majority to their credit, they placed another victory to their unbeaten list. The home team have been unfortunate of late. Raby has just departed to India, Harry Lees will probably not turn out again this season, and Brash and Buckley were also absentees. The effect of this was a decided weakness on the defence that was caused not alone by the mere absence of skilful players, but by its general upset in consequence. Baird, who frequently plays such a good game at point, seemed quite at sea, and let Poole in time after time. On the other hand, the Albert Park attacks did their work well. Five goals against such a strong defence as South Manchester possess should always be enough to win, the match and no blame can be attached to the losers' van, in which all played well, G H. Nield and W. Mason being perhaps the most prominent, and Birch, notwithstanding some rather erratic passing, putting in as much hard work as usual. But South Manchester, who only lacked the services of H. Beaumont, were in grand form on the attack, Robinson, Leigh, and Poole being quite irresistible, and although Albert Park early put on three goals, the visitors were leading at the interval by nine goals to five. In goal Southward was anything but safe, though Baird let him down repeatedly, and with the exception of Dutton and Du Val the defence of the Didsbury men was quite pitiable. Ultimately South Manchester ran out winners by 16 goals to nine.—Stockport beat Eccles by no less than 17 goals to two after a very one-sided game. The feature of the match was the splendid team attack play by the winners and to Arthur Mason, who was responsible for most of the goals. He is, if anything, playing better than ever, and we have at no time produced an attack player capable of taking the ball and scoring, while all the time being closely checked, as he is. The Eccles men (who came without Halsall and Wibberley, and were thus severely handicapped) played up gamely against overwhelming odds, but the winners, despite the absence of Staveacre and L. Johnson, held them quite comfortably throughout, although P. and Harold Mason were frequently called upon. Heaton Mersey had a good game against Chorlton at Heaton Mersey. Scott and Brown were not assisting their respective teams while the home lot moved H. Oldham on to the attack with conspicuous success. They held the upper hand all through, leading at half time by 5 to 2, and eventually winning by 9 to 6. For the losers Platt on attack was very dangerous while he got good assistance from Winkfield and Roy. On the defence O'Connor was in splendid form and allowed Arundel no liberties. F. E., and H. Oldham Gee, Harrison, and E. Cheetham were all in good.

Sport continues to be satisfactory in most countries. Last week runs of exceptional excellence were registered in the shires, notably with Mr. Fernie's and the Quorn, and during the past few days hounds on various occasions have been able to drive their foxes to good purpose. Lord Bathurst has been asked to reconsider his decision to resign the mastership of the V. W. H., Cirencester Division, at the end of the present season. He succeeded Mr. C. A. Hoare in 1886, an has proved himself at once a capable and a popular Master; should his military duties not interfere, it is to be hoped he will see his way to accede to the wishes of the Hunt. It is stated that Mr. Eyton, who has held office with the Stevenstone for the last two years, has accepted a command in the Imperial Yeomanry, and that consequently these hounds will not hunt again this season. It seems a pity that a substitute cannot be found to carry on the work. The Limerick Hunt has been unfortunate in losing two Masters in rapid succession, Captain Wise and Captain Harrison having both gone to the front ; it has been arranged that Mr. George Heigham shall manage the hound for the remainder of the season, and he intends to hunt them himself. In the person of Mr. R. G. Evered, a Master has been found for the Wells Subscription Harriers to replace Major Sherston, who has just resigned. We trust that the new Master will succeed in overcoming the opposition to these harriers shown by certain occupiers of land in the neighbourhood ; but eight changes of mastership in about as many years do not look very hopeful for the future success of the Hunt. After holding office for a period of nineteen years, Captain the Hon. F. Johnstone has resigned the control of the pack which bears his name. His retirement is greatly regretted by all classes of the community, and hopes are entertained that he may be induced to withdraw his resignation ; in the meantime the pack is to be managed by a committee. We referred last week to the deeply-regretted death, from the bite of a fox, of Mr. Pryse-Pryse, Master of the Gogerddan, and now learn that the pack will be sent up to auction in the course of next month. It is matter for regret that this old family pack should thus be disbanded. The hunt dates from the year 1700, and its management has always been closely associated with the Pryse-Pryse family.

In very wet weather the Belvoir Foxhounds foregathered at Waltham on Wednesday, and climatic conditions doubtless were responsible for rather a small attendance. Somewhat late in the day Melton Spinney furnished the first fox. Scent was good after, or in spite of the rain, and hounds streamed away towards Melton in famous style. Leaving the outskirts of the town on the left, the fox pointed for Scalford Gorse, and passing it by, made on for Cants' Thorns. Soon after leaving that covert scent began to fail, and in the event the fox saved his brush ; but the pace was all that could be desired for a considerable part of the run. The Cottesmore field at Wadborough cross-roads on Tuesday included Mr. W. Baird (the Master), Lord Henry Vane-Tempest, Lady Augusta Fane, Count Zborowski, Lady Angela Forbes, Hon. Lionel Tollemache, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Major Bouverie, Mr. Hamlyn, and Lord Cowley. Being thrown into Owston Big Wood, hounds were not long in finding, and they forced their fox to quit in the direction of Somerley. Scent was unreliable, and a turn round by Knossington resulted in the escape of the fugitive. First-rate sport has been enjoyed with the Shropshire Hounds of late, and on Tuesday they added yet another to their many recent successes. The meet was at Ellerton Hall, and a fox roused at Childs-Ercall afforded a brilliant thirty minutes, although in the event he contrived to escape.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

WATER CONNECTIONS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that during the year 1898-99, 127 connections were cut off for non-payment of water rates. Out of these 64 had been restored on payment of the water rates due.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail moved that the letter be recorded ; that the Corporation were of opinion that with a view to minimise the inconvenience and hardship sustained by the occupiers of premises the present practice of cutting off water connections for non-payment of water rate be discontinued, and the water-supply to such premises be turned off as provided in section 279 of the Municipal Act, and as soon as water rate was paid the supply be renewed. He said that the present system of cutting off water connections entailed a great hardship and inconvenience upon the occupiers, who had to suffer for the sins of their landlords.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamuji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mulji said, though he sympathised with the object of the proposition to a certain extent, he could not commend the course suggested by Mr. Haji Usuf. A fortnight's notice was given to landlords before cutting off the connections, and it was the duty of tenants as well as landlords to see that the rate was regularly paid.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that the present practice of cutting off water connections led to corruption, and people suffered a great deal of inconvenience and hardship from that cause. He was glad to say that in one instance Mr. Harvey had dismissed a subordinate for such conduct.

Mr. Jaffar Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the letter be recorded. He thought that Mr. Haji Usuf had quite misconceived the remedy. Assuming that there was a real grievance, the Commissioner was absolutely helpless in the matter, the Standing Committee having the power to refuse or grant the sanction for cutting off such connections.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kabraji moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee for favour of report as to whether the object of speedily recovering water rates could not be equally well attained by turning off the water-supply instead of cutting off water connections.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote both the amendments were lost and the original proposition was carried.

CATTLE STABLES.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation every six months if any new milch cattle or buffalo stables in crowded localities, naming them, of the City had been licensed during the period.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

A STABLE LICENSE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner giving a brief history of a case in which a prosecution was instituted against Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Isac by the Municipality in connection with his stable.

Mr. Setalvad moved that the letter be recorded. He said that a prosecution was ordered by the License Department of the Municipality against Mr. Ismail, and when the case came before a magistrate, the pleader for the defence put in letters which he and his client had received from the Health Officer, stating that he did not want to carry on the prosecution, and the accused was discharged. Mr. Acworth, the then Municipal Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 15th August, 1894, ordered a fresh prosecution to be launched against the party. Two days after Mr. Acworth went on three months' leave. Dr. Weir assumed charge as acting Municipal Commissioner on the 17th August, and on the 19th he reversed Mr. Acworth's last order, and allowed the charge to be withdrawn, and granted a license. When Mr. Acworth returned to duty at the expiration of his leave, Dr. Weir's order was placed before him, and he made a minute upon it.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded the proposition which was adopted.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of a correspondence with Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit on the subject of the proposed Public Hall in Bombay.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit in his letter stated that the donor (his mother), desired that there should be discretionary power with the committee as to the purposes for which the hall was to be used. The Corporation was adequately represented on the committee, and Bai Awabai felt sure that they would trust to the good sense of its nominees in guarding the use of the Hall for any objectionable or unworthy purpose.

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved that with reference to his letter of the 11th January, 1900, the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit to the letter of the 3rd August 1893, written to the President by the late Bai Dinbai N. Petit, from which that lady approved of the terms on which her offer was to be accepted, which terms she subsequently approved and sanctioned by Corporation resolution of the 10th August, 1896, and to point out to her that one of the stipulations was that the public hall should be available on payment of fees for "all public and other meetings and gatherings convened for any lawful purpose," and that the proposal now made to give discretionary power to the committee as to the purposes for which the hall is to be used is not in accordance with the original agreement with the late Bai Dinbai ; and to request her, therefore, to consider the matter. That the Commissioner be further informed that in deference to Bai Awabai's wishes, the Corporation agree to the insertion of a clause in the deed providing that if the cost of building and furnishing the hall exceed the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, the excess shall be borne by the Corporation. Mr. Wadia said that the resolution spoke for itself. The late Bai Dinbai Petit herself had accepted the terms of the Corporation, and he hoped that Bai Avabai Petit, when it was brought to her notice that her late mother had agreed to those terms, would not press her objection.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, in seconding the resolution, observed that he was sure that the original terms had quite escaped the notice of Bai Awabai Petit.

The resolution was then carried.

ELECTION OF AN AUDITOR.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee as regards the appointment of an auditor in the room of Mr. N. R. Rania, deceased.

The Committee recommended (1) Mr. Dinanath Harischandra, (2) Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak, and (3) Mr. Sakharam Dhondoo Gupte.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha proposed the nomination of Mr. Dinanath Harischandra, which was seconded by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath.

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved as an amendment that Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak be appointed to fill up the vacancy.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Wacha's proposition was then carried *nem con.*

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

LORD SANDHURST'S ADMINISTRATION.

AN EXCEPTIONAL RECORD.

I.

LORD SANDHURST'S Administration, which is now drawing to a close, will be remembered for the great misfortunes which befell the Presidency during the last four years. The first year of his Excellency's term of office was prosperous and tranquil. The second was marked by an outbreak of plague in Bombay which appeared to threaten the ruin of its commerce and manufacturing industries. This outbreak was followed by others in each success

of the people who imagined they would be treated for plague, no matter what their ailment, and that the hospital officials would end their lives and not their ailments. As the year closed, so 1897-98 opened with most gloomy prospects. Famine was at its height in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, while the plague, which was temporarily quiescent, was soon to burst forth over a widely increased area. The agricultural outlook was most fortunately relieved by a timely and plentiful monsoon, and by the end of December nearly all relief works were closed, but the plague epidemic spread throughout the Presidency, dislocating business and making its ravages felt in every branch of the administration. The record was consequently one of industrial, commercial and financial depression, a revival being apparent only towards the end of the year. Public health became alarmingly bad. Plague grew worse and added to it were cholera, fever and dysentery, which attacked principally the famine-stricken whose physical condition was so reduced by long privations that they were unable to withstand even slight attacks. The famine affected 46,004 square miles of country, peopled by 75,44,005 persons of all castes and ages. The same year it became necessary to deal vigorously with the Native Press as several editors and publishers found to their cost, and the records for the same period tell of riots not only in Bombay but also in Gujarat and in Sind.

Last year, 1898-99, was in some respects held to be less unfavourable for the Bombay Presidency than the previous year. Except in parts of the Poona and Sholapur district, famine had disappeared and, though plague prevailed extensively in the up-country districts as well as in the City of Bombay, the disturbance of trade caused by the epidemic was less marked than in the two previous years. From an agricultural point of view, too, the season was on the whole satisfactory in the Presidency proper, except a portion of the Deccan, but Sind suffered from a low inundation and a scanty rainfall. There was a marked increase in the export trade of the ports of Bombay and Karachi and in the earnings of the Railways. The subsidence of famine lessened the motives for crime, especially offences against property, but at the same time stimulated litigation in the Civil Courts. The revenue returns, both Imperial and Provincial, showed a material improvement, and there was a considerable reduction in expenditure directly or indirectly connected with famine; but the Provincial finances required and received assistance from Imperial revenues. Notwithstanding the prevalence of plague the general public health, so far as it can be tested by mortality returns compiled for the calendar year, improved considerably, the total deaths recorded for 1897, being some two hundred thousand in excess of those for 1898. Important modifications of the system of plague administration were found necessary during the year in the mofussil as well as in the City of Bombay; and in the latter the special Plague Committee constituted in the height of the first plague epidemic was dissolved and plague administration was entrusted, subject to the direct control of the Government Plague Commissioner to the Municipal Commissioner and a deputy specially appointed to assist him. The first Board of Trustees of the new Bombay City Improvement Trust was constituted on the 9th November, 1898, and has already got well to work in its efforts to regenerate Bombay. But it has not been left to Lord Sandhurst to see the beneficial results of his work. He leaves us in very depressing times. Trade is again dull, plague and famine are again upon us. There are eleven hundred thousand persons in receipt of famine relief. Prices of food-grains have risen, and, as though our troubles were not already great enough, to them is added a visitation of small-pox, which is carrying off between thirty and forty a day. Lord Sandhurst's term of office has been a trying discouragement. But he stood manfully to his guns and met every emergency as it arose with a serene courage which restored confidence. Notwithstanding exceptional calamities beyond the control of human agency, the record of work of the past five years will compare favourably with any similar period of the history of Bombay.

THE PLAGUE.

It was in September, 1896, that the outbreak of plague—the history of which forms so important a part of the story of Lord Sandhurst's administration—was recognised. It started in the Mandvi quarter of Bombay, and after spreading throughout the city, became diffused in different parts of the Presidency. Vigorous measures were adopted to suppress and control it. In Bombay the Municipal Commissioner was empowered by Government to enforce the removal of the sick to hospitals, and to enter houses to disinfect them; but in the early stages of the disease, although extensive measures of sanitation were undertaken, and such of the sick as were unable to make provision for their own treatment and isolation, were taken to hospital, it was thought inexpedient in face of the unreasoning dread of segregation manifested by the people to enforce it generally. That unreasoning dread manifested itself in various unmistakeable ways and necessitated extensive changes in the manner of dealing with sufferers and their families. The people fled from the city in panic, and the population was reduced by more than one-half. Large areas were cleared and disinfected, but the progress of the epidemic was not checked. It was deemed necessary to appoint a special Plague Committee to deal with the pestilence, the powers possessed by the Municipal Commissioner being transferred to the Committee. The first President of this Committee was Brigadier-General Gatacre, who is now in command of a division in the Transvaal War. The Committee was given powers by a special Epidemic Diseases Act to enable it to deal effectually with the work. In the mofussil till the passing of this Act, the measures adopted for combating the plague were usually the same as those of the City of Bombay. But owing to the fact that there was little or no legal sanction for the employment of drastic measures in extra-municipal limits and the municipalities generally showed little zeal in the exercise of such powers as they could be vested with under Section 73 of the District Municipalities Act VI. of 1873, the efforts of the executive were not attended by conspicuous success. With the passing in February of the special Act already referred to, it became possible for Government to confer the necessary powers on its own executive officers and virtually to supersede inefficient local bodies. Experience soon showed that the most effectual method of reducing the disease was the temporary evacuation of suspected areas, and this was carried out largely in the villages and as far as practicable in the smaller towns. Owing to the fact that plague prevailed chiefly in the fair season, this entailed no great hardship on the people. Indeed in many cases this evacuation was voluntary. The provision of adequate hospital accommodation with proper medical attendance was a matter of grave concern both in Bombay and some of the larger towns, but it was in great measure met by the erection of private hospitals at the expense of various castes and by additions to the medical staff at the disposal of Government by drafts of doctors and nurses from other Provinces and from England. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of plague to uninfected districts and countries. All persons arriving in or leaving infected areas, either by rail or sea, were compulsorily inspected and cases in which suspicious symptoms were detected were detained in observation camps. And further, the embarkation of pilgrims for Mecca was prohibited. At the opening of the year 1897-98 plague had greatly subsided and many people were inclined to believe that we had got through the worst of it. But, alas, this was not so. We were only just beginning our experiences. Fortunately Government would suffer no relaxation of precautionary measures.

With a view to deal promptly and effectively with sudden outbreaks of plague immediately on discovery, flying columns were formed in July and placed under the control of the Surgeon-General. In November, a Plague Commissioner was appointed to supervise plague operations in the mofussil. As the rains progressed plague spread from place to place. New centres caught the infection, disseminating the disease to surrounding villages. In the mofussil excepting Kolaba and Thana which depended on Bombay, the disease decreased in intensity as the cold weather advanced and evacuation became easy, while the maximum point was reached in Bombay in March and in Karachi in May. In the cities of Poona and Surat the second outbreak was more severe, and as was to be expected, owing to the wider area of infection in the Presidency, the loss of life on the whole was greater than in the preceding year. In the mofussil the measures generally relied upon in the dry season were entire evacuation of infected villages and hamlets, isolation of the sick, segregation of the contacts, and a thorough disinfection of all infected places. In Hubli, where the outbreak grew virulent in the monsoon, evacuation was impossible, but inoculation was extensively tried and strikingly demonstrated the protective power of the prophylactic. At first the people failed utterly to understand the use of segregation, for to the masses infection and contagion had no meaning. In all the operations the endeavour to secure the co-operation of the people was persistent and much success in this direction was attained, though concealment of cases was throughout largely practised. The number of officers employed on plague duty in March was 31 army officers, 48 English doctors and 52 English nursas. Towards the end of October, in view of the increased influx of people from affected parts, a temporary detention of suspected arrivals was attempted. Later on the sudden rise in plague in the city with the decline in Poona and the other parts of the Deccan necessitated new arrangements in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other places. In January house-search by cordons was tried, but the construction of the houses in Bombay made any compulsory measure one of great difficulty. A large, number of camps were formed, some of the leading communities constructing quarters for their co-religionists, and several wealthy firms also providing temporary dwellings for their hands. Bodies of voluntary search-parties were formed and did their work very well, but the plague increased and in that year reached its climax towards the end of March, the annual decline beginning on the approach of the warm weather. In this month occurred the riots in connection with plague operations, but these and other disturbances will be referred to in another chapter of this review. With 1898-99 came another recrudescence causing enormous loss of life. In the words of the compiler of the Administration Report of that year, as there seemed little prospect of a speedy termination of the epidemic and as it was considered that many of the regulations in force, such as detention and others, which practically close the channels of daily business were inexpedient as permanent features of plague administration, a modified system, by which medical surveillance was largely substituted for detention was introduced in October, 1898. Prophylactic inoculation made possible by the patient research of Professor Haffkine was more freely resorted to and the attitude of the people towards preventive treatment was generally much improved. In Bombay city the Plague Committee was dissolved and the Municipal Commissioner with a civilian assistant, resumed charge of plague operations. Inoculation proceeds and the general supervision of plague preventive work runs along pretty much the same lines as it has done for a year or more. But as yet there is no sign of the abatement of the epidemic, which is apparently now approaching its usual annual climax.

FAMINE.

Lord Sandhurst's first experience of Famine came in the second year of his administration. The visitation affected the Southern Division of the Presidency—the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, the Collectorates of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara Nasik and Bijapur and parts of Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar being included, a population approximating eight and a half millions. The peculiarities of the season which adversely affected the harvests were that tracts dependent for the most part on kharif crops received excessive rain till about the middle of August, which proved injurious to crops and necessitated re-sowing in several places while beyond a few scattered showers there was practically no rain in September and October, when it was most required to bring the kharif crops to maturity and to enable rabi sowings to be undertaken. The outturn of kharif crops in the affected districts was not as much as one-quarter of the average, and there were virtually no rabi crops except in a few favoured spots. But as was pointed out by the revenue officers the character of the season did not of itself adequately account for the large demand for relief which occurred. It was explained that the sudden and general rise in the prices of food-grains pressed heavily on persons who had no savings; the distress was aggravated in parts of the Poona and Satara districts by the fact that many of the labourers who usually resort to Bombay for work during the fair season had not this resource during the prevalence of plague, and it subsequently became necessary to open relief works in tracts hitherto considered immune from famine. In view of the abnormally low outturn of the harvests in the affected districts, the supply of food, both to those on relief works and the people generally, became a matter for serious consideration. The means of communication were excellent throughout the affected tracts. It was determined, therefore, to abstain from all interference with ordinary trade, as it appeared that private enterprise would do all that was required. The fact that at no time was there any actual deficiency of food-supply in any of the affected districts fully justified the policy pursued and the large import of grain into every affected district affords ample evidence of the utility of railways in times of famine. The supply of fodder, which was found to be very scarce throughout the affected area, was, however, on a different footing. The forests of Khandesh and the Southern Maratha Country were known to contain large quantities of good edible grass, but it was felt that private traders could not be expected to take the risks attendant on cutting grass in and transporting it from remote jungles and this was eagerly purchased and undoubtedly was the means of maintaining many cattle just as they were required for agricultural operations. As soon as scarcity was manifest in any district, a programme of relief works which had been carefully prepared beforehand was carried into execution. The extent and severity of the distress was at first ascertained by test relief works, on which the prescribed tests were rigorously enforced. Immediately the demand for labour at famine wages was found to be keen, the labourers were concentrated on regular relief works. The collection and breaking of road metal were considered to be the most suitable works in the early stages of the famine, but subsequently several large irrigation works and the construction of the embankments of two railways were undertaken. One of the most satisfactory features of the relief operations was the keen appreciation of tagavi advances evinced by the cultivators. The sum advanced in the affected districts amounted to over Rs. 30 1-2 lakhs, and many persons who would otherwise have been forced to seek State relief found congenial employment on small works carried out with the aid of these advances. The money was for the most part spent on improvements which will alleviate distress in future under the direct supervision of those most interested in using it to the best advantage and therefore in the most economical manner. Many wells dug or repaired came into use in time to assist the cultivation of excellent food and fodder crops. On the relief works themselves labourers and people of low caste, who are most improvident and never accumulate savings to help them in a period of distress formed the bulk of the persons employed. There were also a few small agriculturists but the mass of the cultivators were able to maintain themselves and the more prosperous landholders while dispensing with casual labour, retained some of their regular employes in their service. Distress was still keen when the year closed and at the opening of 1897-98 showed no sign of abatement. It was in the second year that the greatest severity of famine was felt. The necessity for an adequate supply of unskilled labour, the strengthening of the public works and medical staffs, the supply of huts, the moving of camps, the building and removal of hospitals and conservancy arrangements caused a severe pressure on the resources of Government. On many of the metal-breaking works the rush of people was so great that to have employed them all on such works would have involved the accumulation of supplies of metal sufficient for fifteen or twenty years. Where possible irrigation works were therefore provided and every effort made to concentrate labour as much for cheaper and more effective supervision as for the exaction of distinct tests. The general famine in the Deccan ended in December, although in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur the Collectors were instructed to keep a vigilant watch and to re-open certain specified works, if necessary. The total outlay on the works incurred during the year amounted to 71 1-4 lakhs, of which 52 lakhs were spent on original works, 6 3-4 on repairs, 1 3-4 on establishments, 1 1-2 on tools and plant and 9 1-4 lakhs on gratuitous relief.

The current year again brought famine to Bombay. There are already 51,349 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief and 640,901 employed on relief works. To what extent this new experience will compare with the last, it is not yet possible to say, nor to what extent relief works will be required. Sufficient means of coping with it have been devised and so far all seems well. But it will be for Lord Northcote to complete the work which Lord Sandhurst has begun. He will have the benefit of his predecessor's experience and initiative. The present famine though it followed very closely on the last found Government more prepared and with all its machinery for relief in working order.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The sum total of works of public utility must, of course, include those which had for their immediate object the suppression of plague and the relief of famine. To these we have given especial attention, but in a retrospect of Lord Sandhurst's administration there are others which must be recorded. Many works of sanitation and irrigation are worthy of more than passing notice. It may be said that more might have been done in the way of improved drainage and water-supply since many recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioner to Government have not been carried out. In its last two reports the Sanitary Board represented to Government the advisability of giving them executive as well as consultative powers, that they might both initiate and supervise the construction of important sanitary works of water-supply and drainage for municipalities. Experience taught them that Municipalities can only be induced to take up and carry through such measures as these by constant pressure and urging. Executive Engineers not having the time for this work, the Board is more than ever convinced that only in the way they indicate can urgently needed works be pushed on. Almost every Municipality in the mofussil shelved the consideration of important sanitary works. Plague expenditure, restricted trade, and reduced incomes account for this, and in their last issued report the Sanitary Board wrote: "Unless Government come to the assistance of municipalities by relieving them of the whole, or the greater part of the debts they have incurred in connection with plague, it is certain that this stagnation will continue for many years. Added to this cause of deferred improvements, however, is the presence in local boards of a certain number of members who are opposed to any progress which means taxation, except in the direction of education, and in cases where a municipality is already in debt, the influence of these obstructionists is much stronger. As a rule elsewhere a municipality only awakes up to its responsibilities when it finds itself in debt, but in mofussil India it abandons both hope and energy. Government can overcome this by dealing most liberally with these dilatory municipalities in the way of loans for important sanitary undertakings." With very few exceptions since the outbreak of plague municipalities have shelved even the work they had begun. Government assistance might have induced them to carry out schemes which had already been decided upon, but the causes which crippled municipalities also affected Government. It had no money to advance.

Lord Sandhurst's first year of office was marked by the commencement of work on the Jamrao Canal which irrigates some two hundred and sixty thousand acres of the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts, and on the Kotri-Rohri Railway. Medical relief to man and beast was this year provided on a larger scale than before, and the growing popularity of the dispensaries testified to their efficiency. Sanitation made a slight advance, but his Excellency already appreciated the fact that it naturally is a work of time for Western ideas on subjects of that nature to permeate the populace, and no rapid development can be looked for. More money was laid out in 1896-97 than had been in the previous twelve months on both sanitation and medical relief. It was expended in conjunction with the Local Boards for the most part and an increased number of dispensaries, new water-supplies, and drainage schemes were undertaken in several large towns. Minor sanitary improvements were also effected during the year in many small towns and villages, and side by side with the expenditure on these objects, as usual, a large number of works of administrative and public utility were carried out by the Public Works Department, not the least important being those connected with the maintenance and development of the irrigation systems in Sind. Water supplies were provided in Surat, Rander, Murbad, Panvel and Yeola. Progress was made with sewerage works, Ahmedabad and Bandora being prominent in this respect and the flood protection works at Surat were completed. A sum of over forty-four thousand lakhs of rupees was expended on irrigation works, on the canals in Sind and the Deccan, and the repairs and improvements of tanks in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Belgaum and Dharwar. The total irrigated area was raised from 1,18,004 acres to 1,26,516. Public expenditure rose and revenue fell when famine and plague began to make themselves felt and a glance at the Financial Statement for 1897-98, shows, under the provincial head, that although gross receipts exceeded those of the previous year mainly on account of the collections of the large outstandings of 1896-97, and in spite of the transfer of the famine relief charges to the Imperial head, the outlay, particularly in connection with the plague measures, was so heavy that for the first time in the history of Provincial Finance there was no balance at the end of the year. This financial pressure unavoidably curtailed the pecuniary aid usually given towards popular advancement, but all the necessary grants were kept up to their former level, while in the Public Works Department a large number of works of administrative and public utility, such as the construction of courts, schools and dispensaries and the improvements of roads and water-supply were carried out at a total cost over forty-five lakhs of rupees. In 1898-99 the expenditure on public works and repairs was over sixty-six lakhs, forty-two of this being expended on irrigation and ten lakhs by municipal bodies on water and conservancy. The Ahmednagar and Hyderabad projects were included in the table of work completed in that year. During 1898-99 the Public Works Department expended over fifty-six lakhs, the bulk of the amount going to builders for various departmental offices. No new work of any importance was commenced. The Poona water-supply was improved and progress was made with other water-supply and sewerage works. Among the works still in progress are the Mutha and Nira canals, the improvements of the Gokak canal and storage works and the Yeola river irrigation works as well as several more or less important works in Sind, which will see their completion in the new Governor's early days. The total area of land irrigated by Government works, when the last report was issued, had fallen by over twenty-two thousand acres to 103,849. Countless road improvements have been made during Lord Sandhurst's tenure of office, public buildings and hospitals have been erected as well as offices and military structures. These of themselves make up a respectable total, but when to them is added the railways and the multifarious operations necessitated by plague and famine and pressing sanitary measures, the bulk of the works of public utility carried out in the past five years, is almost incredibly heavy.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Lord Sandhurst's administration has been marked by more than ordinary activity as regards the extension of railway communications within the Presidency. When his Excellency took over the Governorship of Bombay, the railway mileage was 5,965 miles. To this has been added roundly a hundred miles for each year of his Excellency's term of office. The Odeypore-Chitor branch was added to the railway system just after his Excellency took up the reins of office, and four new lines were commenced within the year. On Feb. 15, 1896, his Excellency cut the first sod of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway and work was also commenced on the Barsi Light Railway, the Vishvamitri-Padra Extension of his Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway and on the Rajkot-Jamnagar Railway, making a total of work under construction of 213 miles. The following year showed no diminution of activity in the railway work and the extension of lines under the control of the Bombay Government made good progress the following year. The total length of line open for traffic increased from 6,025 4-5 miles on the 31st March, 1896, to 6,108 1-10 miles on the 31st March, 1897, owing to the opening for traffic of the Ratlam-Nagda-Ujjain Railway and of the Barsi Light Railway and to the extension of the Mohpani Branch of the G. I. P. Railway. Two hundred and ninety-four and three-quarter miles were under construction during the year, consisting of the Surat-Amalner section of the Tapti Valley Railway, a small extension of the Nanjangud Railway, the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, the Jamnagar Railway, the extension of his Highness the Gaikwar's Dabhoi Railway to Padra and the Rajpipla State Railway. His Excellency the Viceroy cut the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway on 30th November 1896 at Surat.

In the year 1897-98, the total length of railways rose to 6,260 miles owing to the opening for traffic of the Gaikwar's Dabhoi Railway from Vishwamitri to Padra, the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway from Ahmedabad to Idar-Ahmednagar, the Jamnagar Railway from Rajkot to Jamnagar, and the first section of the Rajpipla State Railway from Anklesvar to Raj-Pardi. An additional important event of the year was the sanction accorded to the construction of the Jalgaon-Amalner and the Chaliagaon-Dhulia lines as branches of the G. I. P. Railway. The Dhrangadra-Wadhwan Railway, of which the first sod was cut by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst in December, 1897, was finished and opened for traffic soon after the close of the financial year. The total length of the lines under construction at the end of the year was 246·16 miles and the survey of 1,040·43 miles was either completed or in progress. The capital outlays on the Dabhoi, the Ahmedabad-Prantij and the Jamnagar Railways, which were opened during the year, amounted to respectively Rs. 21,08,574, Rs. 19,42,212, and Rs. 22,51,864. In 1898-99 to the total mileage were added 20·83 miles of the Dhrangadra-Wadhwan Railway, the first section of the Tapti Valley Railway from Kankra Khari to Vyara, a distance of 35·91 miles, and the section from Rajpardi to Umalla on the Rajpipla State Railway, a length of 4·95 miles. The Mysore-Nanjangud Railway was also extended by half a mile into the town of Nanjangud. The control of the Oodeypor-Chitor Railway was handed over by Government to the Meywar State. Among other important works carried out may be mentioned the new Administrative Offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, opposite Church Gate Station, and the new bridge over the Mallur River on the Southern Maratha Railway. Steadily the work of railway extension has gone on and recently the completion of the Tapti Valley Railway was announced—a line of over 156 miles completed in a little over three years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE following are the best scores made in the first four matches of the Carbine Association Meeting, fired at Cooria, on the 11th and 12th instant.

MATCH I.—1st Prize, Messrs. Marcks and Co's Cup open to Gunners and Honorary Members. 7 shots at 200 and 7 shots at 500 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gunr. Clyne	23	32	55
Gunr. Herbert	24	27	51
Gunr. R. Greene	26	25	51
Gunr. J. R. Allen	26	24	50
Tptr. King	27	22	49
Gunr. Thomson	23	24	47
Gunr. Prentice	23	23	46

Number of Entries 26.

MATCH II.—1st Prize, Messrs. H. S. Smith & Co.'s Cup open to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, 7 shots at 200 and 7 shots at 500 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sgt Pennington	24	27	51
Br A H Muir	21	29	50
Br Johnson	24	25	49
Capt Pelle	23	24	47
Sgt Coates	25	21	46
Corpl Rhenius	28	18	46
Br Scott	24	21	45

Number of Entries 23.

MATCH III.—1st Prize presented by General Ventris, Commanding Bombay District. "Celerity and Precision Match." Competitors to run 100 yards and fire as many shots as possible in one minute. Range 200 yards.

Gunner Clyne	22
Sergeant Spencer	22
Gunner Herbert	21
Trumpeter King	19
Bombardier Johnson	17
Gunner R Green	16
Gunner Thomson	16

Number of Entries 41.

MATCH IV.—1st Prize presented by Raja Deen Dayal. "Ladies, Nomination Match" 7 shots at 400 yards.

Trumpter King	34
Gunner Herbert	34
Bombardier Johnson	33
Gunner J. R. Allen	31
Sergeant Pringle	31
Bombadier A. H. Muir	30
Gunner Hainsworth	30

Number of Entries 41.

The next three matches, two of which are open to all efficient Volunteers, will be fired for at Cooria on the morning of 17th and 18th instant. No Entries accepted after 8 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Gujarat and at Karachi, Neemuch, Surat and Madras, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is some what irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature is generally falling in all districts but is still above normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 46° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are almost clear every where.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB, 12.

Monday.—Pressure has fallen generally except in Central Provinces, Punjab and Upper Sind, where it has been steady or has risen slightly. The fall has been brisk in Gujrat; brisk to rapid in Bengal, Assam, Upper and Central Burma, Orissa, the North Madras Coast and along the hills in the North-Western Provinces. It has been slight to brisk in the south of the peninsula. The depression in the Central Provinces yesterday has advanced eastwards, and a low pressure area to-day lies over greater part the North-Western Provinces, Behar, Bengal, Orissa, and Ganjam, and another is lying over the Upper and Central Burma. A shallow depression is also shown in Gujrat and light rain and snow have fallen in the Upper India hills and light rain in the sub-mountain districts. Light to moderate thunder Showers have been received in Orissa and Lower Bengal, the largest amounts reported are Berhampore, one inch; and Mymensing, Burdwan, Balasore, Jessore, Silchar Roorkee, and Cherat from half to three-quarter's of an inch Temperature, has fallen very rapidly in Gujarat, Central Provinces Berar and Bombay Deccan. The mean temperature is normal in Punjab, Gujarat and West Coast, and is in excess in the remaining districts, being largest in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North-Western Provinces and Madras Deccan.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 11.

10 p.m.	73·3

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 12.

6 a.m.	67·7
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	75·9

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 9th February, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 3rd Feb. 1900	16,440,100*
3 Balance to be remitted from 4th Feb. to 31st March, 1900	560,000

* Includes £1,600,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

THE FAR EAST.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

TELEGRAMS from Pekin state the result of a solemn council held on Jan. 24 morning, which was attended by all the Presidents of Boards, Grand Secretaries, and Councillors. The Emperor Kwang-Su has now issued an edict, which is practically equivalent to abdication. He names the nine-year-old son of Prince Tuan as his successor to the throne, under the title of Po Ching, thus indicating the complete re-establishment of the regency of the Dowager Empress at an early date. The edict explains that the Emperor's illhealth prevents his discharging the duties of State. It is significant that the Nankin Viceroy, Liu Kun-yi, handed his seals of office to his successor, Lu-chuan-lin, before proceeding to Pekin.

The edict is obviously a half-measure intended to test the effect upon public opinion of the restoration of the Regency and of the selection of the new occupant of the throne, whose claims, according to the established laws of succession, are open to question.

The effect of the edict upon the Hu-nanese and Cantonese parties must be considerable.

Pekin, Jan. 25 (*Reuter*).—An Imperial Edict, issued yesterday, announces that, owing to the poor state of the Emperor's health, he is unable to conduct the business of the State. He, therefore, appoints Pu Chun, son of Prince Tuan, as his heir.

It is apparent from the edict that the Emperor will be compelled to abdicate by the Dowager Empress about the beginning of the Chinese New year although it is understood that this will meet with considerable opposition in certain Court circles. It appears, however, that the Dowager Empress has been able to deal successfully with the present Emperor for the past fifteen years.

While this step does not amount to absolute abdication from the throne, it is believed in high Chinese circles that the latter is only a matter of a very short time. It has been persistently stated for some months past that this is the programme contemplated by the Empress, and that she intends to carry it out to the end.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.—The "North China Daily News" to-day announces that an Edict was signed last night by the Emperor Kwang-Su appointing as Emperor, in his place, Pu Chun, a nine-year old son of Prince Tuan. The new Emperor, it is added, will ascend the throne on the 31st inst.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Mr. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister at Pekin, has cabled to the State Department that, as a result of a convocation of notables at Pekin, Pu Chun, a boy of 14, has been appointed heir apparent. Neither the State Department, nor the Chinese Minister here, has any further information on the subject.

Shanghai, Jan. 25, 5-10 P.M. ("Dalziel").—The Empress Dowager held a Council yesterday, attended by the chiefs of all the boards and the members of the Imperial Clan, when her intention of dethroning the Emperor Kwang-Su and appointing his successor was announced.

The fate of the Emperor Kwang-Su is unknown.

In certain Chinese circles foreign intervention is expected.

The usurping Emperor, or rather his father, is the head of the great secret societies known as the Great Sword and the Boxers, extending over the provinces of Chih-li, Shantung, and Honan, members of which recently murdered the Rev. Mr. Brookes, an English missionary. Hence Yuan-shi-Kai who was sent ostensibly to scatter the societies, has been afraid to interfere.

The Manchu Clan favours the change of rulers, but the Chinese are opposed to it, and many predict a tremendous upheaval will result.

5-30 P.M.—The decree making known the dethronement consists only of twenty words, reading:—"It is promulgated that Hukwei, the son of Saichee Prince of Tun, is hereby declared successor to the Emperor Tung-Chi."

All reference to the Emperor Kwang-Su's name is omitted. The Emperor Tung-Chi was Kwang-Su's cousin and predecessor.

9-35 P.M.—A report has reached here that the Emperor Kwang-Su, after signing the decree and expressing his thanks to the Empress Dowager, committed suicide last night.

The Foreign Ministers as yet have taken no action.

The new Emperor's official name is Pu Tsing. He is nine years old. His father is the head of the secret societies already named.

The belief prevails among some of the foreign residents that the Emperor Kwang-Su, if dead, has been murdered.

9-55 P.M.—Five edicts have been issued to-day relating to the "coup d'etat", designed to assuage anxiety in the minds of the people, Chinese and foreigners alike, to minimise the effect of the many stories in circulation, and to mislead the foreign Powers.

One edict, professed to have been signed by Kwang-Su, says that bad fortune has attended his reign, and he has decided to retire from the throne. He hopes his successor will bring better fortune to the empire.

Another edict appoints Hsu-tang, a Conservative Chinese Minister, and Hsu-tchi, a Manchu member of the imperial clan, as tutors to the new Emperor Pu Tsing, who is to be installed at the palace immediately and commence his studies.

Another edict says that Pu Tsing will receive the Chinese officials.

The news of the change of rulers has created some alarm, but a disposition is evinced at the foreign legations to minimise its importance. Some of the legations are believed to have been consulted beforehand, especially the Russian and French, which were unfavourable to Kwang-Su, whose friendship towards England, America, and Japan made him many powerful enemies.

It is believed that the Russian forces at Port Arthur and other points in Manchuria undoubtedly will support the new regime.

Telegrams to-night report that a French naval force has already reached Pekin.

England's engagements in South Africa are thought there to have given her rivals an opportunity which they promptly seized. There is even an impression that the British Legation was taken by surprise until the dethronement of the Emperor was an accomplished fact.

Kang-Yi's recent extensive mission to the Yangtze and southern provinces is openly contented to have been made with the object of sounding the three Viceroys, Chang-Chih-Tung, Lieu-Kun-Yi, and Tang-Chung-Ling as to the prospective *coup*; and it is averred that Li-Hung-Chang was sent as Viceroy to Kwang-tung province to support the programme of the Empress and repress any hostility to it on the part of the Cantonese. The Hunanese and Cantonese are considered to be among the strongest supporters of Kwang-Su.

All are now waiting to see how the news of the change will be received in the provinces and abroad.

The report that the Emperor Kwang-Su has been in bad health for the past six months is asserted to be untrue.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

205-98 – Matubai J and M—Vadilal Lalubhai vs Ratilal Bapalal—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.
415-99 – Payne G S and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Carramsey and others—Dikshit and D.
717-97 – Nanu and H—The Manmar Mnfg Co Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G S and M Manshuklal D and J and Pestonjee R and K.
635-98 – Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.
639-98 – Payne G S and M—Esufally Fazallabhoy vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
203-99 – Pestonjee R and K—Pragjee Bhimjee and others vs Vulubhdas Shewjee and others—Muljee and R and T D and Co.
544-98 – Tyabjee D and Co—Thakoer Laljee Doongersey vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishunker and K.
330-99 – Payne G S and M—Wallibai vs Ramabai—Thakurdas D C and B.
437-96 – Wadia and G—Zarnanlal Kishorilal vs Mahalbrai Ramsadilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
662-96 – H M and M—Mehtabrai Parsadilal vs Ishwardas Beharilal and others—W and G, and T D and Co.
282-99 – King and C—Hajee Essack Hajee Ayub vs Rahibai and others—E G and W, and M and V.
694-99 – Little and Co—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

256-99 – Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.
289-98 – Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.
442-98 – Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
659-99 – Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.
76-98 – Mansukla l D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeowandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.
376-99 – Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98 – Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98 – Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.
563-99 – Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
192-96 – Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and other—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W. (For postponement).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

468-99 – Wadia and G—Oomajee Vachechund and others vs Dowlutram Oomajee and others—Maganlal and Co.
628-99 – Payne G S and M—Bhaidas Cassidas vs Ahmed Abdul Karim and others—D N and D—For postponement.
639-99 – In person—Loomba Rama and others vs Kisanchand Mungilajee.
647-99 – Smetham B and N—H Milner and Thexton Ltd vs W H Guest.
736-99 – Crawford B and Co—Ismailjee Gunujee vs Goolamhoosein Mahomedalli Daya—Tyabjee D and Co.
774-99 – Dikshit and D—Hajee Essack Mahomed vs Kassum Vullud Jamal and another—Framjee and D.
775-99 – Mansukla l D and J—The Hon the Advocate General vs Lladhur Shamjee.
798-99 – Bhaishunker and K—Ambalal Sarabhai vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
799 – In person—Bhanabhoy Bhoodrajee and others vs Lukmidas Hunsraj.
4-1900 – Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert David Sassoon and others vs Aga Abu El Hassam Shustry.
5-1900 – Payne G S and M—Morarjee Dharamsey vs Gokuldas Bhawoo and anothers—Wadia and G.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-99 – Sorabjee and J—Mariambai vs Rambai and others—Payne G S and M.
76-99 – In person—Hurrishunker Gokulchund vs Panalal Gokulchund.

Long Causes.

515-99 – H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.
(00)99 – Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Mag and Co.
228-99 – Payne G S and Co—Joshi Dewjee Soonderjee vs Kursondas Govindjee Amlani and others—P G S and M and T D and Co.
587-98 – Chitnis M and M—Ghelabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE members of the Scarborough Club have very magnanimously decided to allow Harry Vardon to retain his business at Ganton whilst away on his tour in America. Scarborough folk have always been very proud of the deeds of their champion, and they have certainly every reason to be. In a way it was by what might be termed a species of fluke that Vardon found his way to Ganton, as at the time he accepted the position of professional to the Scarborough Club he was engaged by the Burry Club, the members of which organisation were thoroughly alive to the fact that with the exceptional golfing merit he gave promise of even at that time, he would probably not be long amongst them. I well remember one of the more prominent members remarking at the time that Herd had twice in succession given Vardon an unmerciful dressing down. That, from a purely selfish point of view as regards the welfare of his club, was a compensating consideration to mitigate the defeats, as the professional's presence would probably be insured at Bury for a longer period than had he proved successful over Herd. That he would eventually move to a green which would give him greater facilities—both from a financial and golfing point of view—was a fact to which they could not shut their eyes, though they were naturally loth to part with him. The first club to make the offer happened to be the Scarborough Club. This Vardon accepted, and he has probably never regretted his action; certainly his engagement has always been appreciated by the members of the Scarborough Golf Club.

The champion is credited with an ambition to win the championship over St. Andrews. This is a most laudable desire, as apart from the fact that it is considered the premier green, the Fife contingent are a much more deadly force to contend against than players on any other of the championship courses especially as there are a number of players who are strokes better over St. Andrews than they are over any other green. Andrew Kirkaldy will naturally make a great effort to check the successful career of the all-conquering Sassenach, and as Mr. Tait will, in all probability be still away doing his country's work it will be on Andrew in particular that the credit of St. Andrews golf will rest. That the burly Scotch professional can play as well as ever he proved at Sandwich last June, and no victory would be more popular than his. His fortune in past championship contests has certainly not been of the best, and on several occasions he has held a winning chance, only to throw it away in the very last round.

Judging from the performances of the amateurs in past championships over St. Andrews, it would appear that they are not so much to be feared over that classic green as they are over some of the other courses, and it is a peculiar fact that they have always done badly when opposed to their professional brethren over both St. Andrews and Sandwich. Certainly in 1891 Mr. Mure-Ferguson finished with his four strokes of the winner, Hugh Kirkaldy, but that was over only two rounds; but in 1895, when Taylor won, Messrs. Tait and Lobb, who led the amateur field, were some 20 strokes behind the winner. Again, we find the same state of affairs at Sandwich in 1894 and 1899 the amateurs being many strokes behind Taylor and Vardon, the winners. On the other hand, at Prestwick and also at Muirfield and Hoylake, the amateur golfers have always been well in the running, and this leads one to the conclusion that there must be something called for in the play at St. Andrews and Sandwich from the championship tees which is not quite so necessary on the other three greens. I think we can find the solution in the fact that both St. Andrews and Sandwich call for greater strength and accuracy in the long game than any of the other three links, and from my own experience of golf I reckon it is in this particular that the professional holds a slight advantage over his amateur rival. The latter may be able to drive as far as the professional but when a little extra pressure is called for he is unable to sustain this pressure with the same accurate results. Possibly this explains why the amateur has not done so well over St. Andrews and Sandwhich as over other greens, and my opinion is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Tait, who is undoubtedly the most consistently long driver in the amateur ranks, has always made the best show in the last three contests over St. Andrews and Sandwich. Why the professional is on the average more consistent in his long game than the amateur is a moot point, but I think an explanation may be found in the greater facilities he enjoys with regard to practising the game.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club was held on Wednesday, the 31st January. The statement of accounts presented to the members is probably the most satisfactory that has been issued since the society have been in possession of their present clubhouse. The revenue account, to which one naturally turns in order to obtain an idea of the financial welfare of the club, shows a credit balance of £112 5s. 4d., is against a debit balance last year of £75 2s. 2d. What is better, there is a credit balance in a year in which there have been exceptional outlays which are not likely to happen in succeeding years, as, for instance, the item respecting the repairs for dry rot, which amount to £135, the painting of the outside of the house, and the decorating and painting of the inside, which operations collectively amounted to £131.

The two most satisfactory items in the financial statement are probably the reduction in the green expenses and the profit on the clubhouse account. In the former item there has been a reduction of nearly £200, though it must be remembered the outlay in connection with soil and manure is in no way indicative of the quantity used during the past season, as a very large portion of both materials were placed in stock during 1898, and though debited to the account of that year, have been used to supply the wants of the present season. Even with this item taken in, however, there has been a very large reduction in the expenses, and as the green is at present in better condition than it has been for many years there is every prospect of even a further reduction occurring by the time the accounts of 1900 are presented to the member. The catering department in connection with the clubhouse accountshows exceptionally satisfactory results, as there is an increase over last year of £46, whilst the profit on the sale of wines, spirits, etc., is also responsible for an increase of £47. Notwithstanding the fact that the painting and decorating of the interior of the house—at a cost of £83 odd—is debited to this account, there is still a credit balance. There has been an increase in subscriptions of over £330, but on the other hand, there is a slight falling off in the receipts from visitors' subscriptions, this being no doubt attributable to the fact that in 1898 the championship was held over Hoylake.

If we are to believe the latest reports from the American press, there appears a doubt as to whether Mr. Harriman their champion, is to visit these shores in the coming spring. In fact, it is stated that notwithstanding the previous reports circulated, he has not yet definitely made up his mind.

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society still continue on their victorious career, the Eastbourne Club falling before them on Saturday last. Only two of the Society team—Messrs. Low and R. H. Dun—did not score, the eventual balance in favour of the team being one of eighteen holes. Considering the wonderful resources of the Society it is not to be wondered that victory follows victory. They are certainly far too strong for the majority of the Southern clubs. By the way, the Northern tour of the Society, which proved such a success last season, is apparently not to be repeated during the present season. To all appearances the trip is to be bi-annual instead of annual, as many members of last year's team had wished for.

The yearly statement of accounts presented by the treasurer of the Leasowe club exhibits a very sound financial state of affairs. The debentures have now been reduced to £120, and it is to be proposed at the forthcoming meeting on the 29th inst. that this amount should be paid off, and that fresh debentures should be issued for £500 in order to proceed with those additions and alterations in the club house which are deemed necessary for the comfort of the members, who now number 250. Amongst the suggestions to be brought forward by the Council is one to the effect that Mr. Jno. Ball jun., be elected a life member, an honour that is well earned, for Mr. Ball has had probably more to do with the welfare of the Leasowe Club than any other member.

Liverpool, Jan. 26. H. H. HILTON.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WHITER AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals Rowlands' Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Odonto, of Hatton Garden London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Mr F E B Mainwaring, an Insp of Police in Burma, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Supt of Police, 2nd grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev C Price, Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 1st Feb 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt W E A Armstrong, I M S, Madras, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 1st class, and is posted as Civil Surgn of Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt J N Macleod, M B, I M S, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgn and ex-officio Asst to the Resident in Nepal with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut-Col W T Johnston, M D, Royal Army Medical Corps, held medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, from the 6th to the 27th Nov 1899, both days inclusive.

Capt A E Berry, M B, I M S, Madras, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 28th Nov 1899.

Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted furlough for eight months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21th Feb 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Lieut-Col D W K Barr, C S I, I S C, a Resident of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, K C S I, or until further orders.

The services of Major-General H Wylie, C S I, Bengal General List, Infantry, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 1st April, 1900.

With reference to notification No 1329-G, dated the 17th Aug 1899, Mr P N Stathacopulos, vice Consul for Greece at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 18th Jan 1899.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt W G Walker, I S C, Asst Insptg Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infy, for eight months, Pension service, fifteenth year, commenced 29th Aug, 1899, Notification No 129-:-B, dated the 8th Jan, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The service of Capt N R J Rainier, I M S, (Benzal) are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his special duty at Bushire.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Cornwall is posted as Post Master General, Bombay, with effect from the 15th of Jan 1900.

The following acting appointments were made in the Postal Dept for the period 8th to 14th Jan 1900, both days inclusive:—Mr W Merrett, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, officiated as Post Master General, Bombay, and in the second grade of Post Masters General, and Mr G H Watts, Deputy Post Master, Bombay, officiated as Presidency Post Master Bombay.

Mr H G H Keene, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd of March 1900.

Mr L J W Worgan, Asst Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Keene or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation at Calcutta of a Corps of Volunteer Mounted Infy to be designated "The Indian Mounted Infy Corps (Lumsden's Horse)" Lieut-Col Dugald McTavish Lumsden, of the Assam Valley Light Horse, is appointed Commandant of the Corps.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff:—To be Extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut R A Steel, 17th Bengal Cavalry, dated 3rd Feb 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

5th Regt of Bengal Lt Infy—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—Mir Faiyaz Ali to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col R E Cox, Madras Genl List Infy, (Unemployed Supernumerary List) is admitted to the Col's allowance, with effect from the 25th Dec 1899, in succession to Major-Genl A W Roberts, deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's aproval:—

To be Major—Capt M T Shewen, 3rd Feb 1900.

To be Lieut—Second Lieut C G Crashwaite, 4th Nov 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Capt R V Davidson, I S C, is placed on the retired list, with effect from the 22nd Jan 1900, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Rangoon Port Defence Vol—Second Lieut W H A St John Leeds, of the Rangoon Vol Artillery, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieut-Col vice, Eales, transferred to the Supernumery List.

Karachi Artillery Vols—M H W Hayward, Gentleman, I C S, to be Second Lieut, vice Harrison, promoted.

Madras Vol Guards—J Josselyn, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Carson, promoted.

1st Batln, B B and C I Railway Vol Rifles—Second Lieut E H Soning, to be Lieut, vice Templer, promoted.

Dacca Vol Rifles—Lieut T P Butler resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st Jan 1900.

Poona Vol Rifles—Lieut-Col J Tate, from the Sind Vol Rifles to be Commandant, vice Whiting, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal warrant of the 24th May 1894, India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101:—E I Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Surgn-Major J S Brooks.

The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service medal under the provisions of clause 132 India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Cossipore Artillery Vols—G A J Limpus.

Nagpore Vol Rifles—Second Lieut P D Kirkham.

2nd Punjab Simla Vol Rifles—Lieut S K Murphy, Sergt H Marchant, Sergt J Moorhead, retired, and Vol J A Mendoza.

1st Battalion Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—Volunteer J D Mangey.

1st Batln B B and C I Railway Vol Rifles—Lieut A C Owen and Color Sergt C Merrony.

2nd Batln B B and C I Railway Vol Rifles—Serg W Finnigan, Lance Corpl J C Bickars, Vol W Clarke and Vol T A Parsonah.

Agra Volunteer Rifles—Vol G H Edwards.

Burma Railways Vol Rifles—Serg Major C T Baxendale and Color Sergt M Winfield.

Ghazipur Vol Rifles—Color Sergt S Foster, Vol J Blachford and Vol J E V Godfrey.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, N. W. Railway, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Deputy Manager, N. W. Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Dept and Offg Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 9th February, 1900, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification dated the 7th Feby, 1900, Mr. J. Willcocks, Exe Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Offg Dep Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, with the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, till further orders.

Mr W. Robinson, Traffic Inspr, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1899, during the absence of Mr W E Hart on furlough or until further orders.

Mr W C Bayne, Traffic Supt, East Coast Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for 18 months under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st, Feb, 1900.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification, dated the 7th Feb, 1900, Mr C J Keane, Offg Dep Traffic Supt., N W Railway, in class I, grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establisment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the East Coast Railway till further orders.

The Honble Mr J S Beresford, CIE, Chief Engr, 1st class, and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th Feb 1900, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification, dated 3rd Feb 1900, Mr S Preston, Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Punjab and appointed Chief Engr and Secy to that Govt in the Irrigation Branch.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification dated 3rd Feb 1900, Mr C G Paine, C I E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, with the rank of Chief Engr, 3rd class, sub pro temporare.

Mr J H A Ivans, Exe Engr, 1st grade, N W Province and Oudh, is promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1900.

Mr C P Walsh and Cap H W Rushton, R E, Exe Engrs, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Assam, are reverted to their substantive rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 11th Dec, 1899, and 1st Jan, 1900, respectively.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Jan. 22: The wish of the Russian authorities to to demonstrate the pacific nature of the recent experiment in mobilisation on the Herat frontier is illustrated by the fact that the editor of the Tiflis "Kavkas" who published the first news of the despatch of troops to Kushk, has been removed from his post by order of the Russian Government.

It is reported that the two battalions of Caucasian Rifles, who were, the first to enter Kushk, were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and that at a dinner given in their honour "the happy arrival of the other troops" to be quarted in the District was one of the toasts drunk.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

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BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
and Fortify the System against Disease with
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In that tickling cough of yours there lurks a crouching tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
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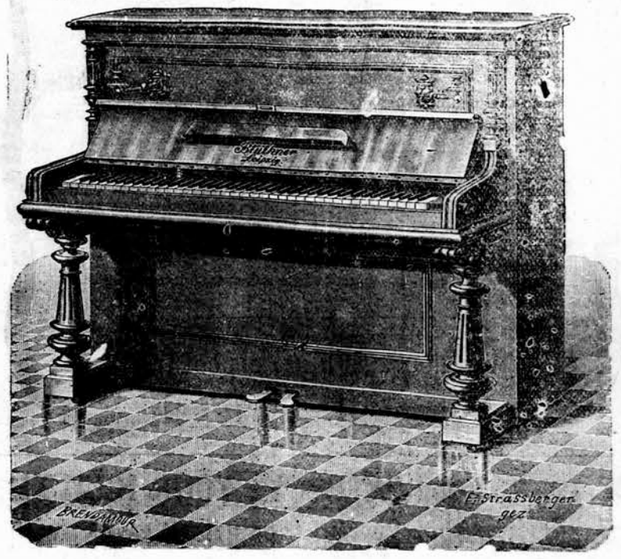

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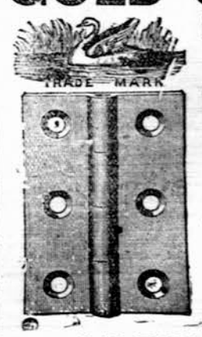

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